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The Reasons for Hart's Surge: From the Opposing Camps, Different Perspectives



Walter F. Mondale

For Mondale, Caution Becomes a 'Perceived Weakness'

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

HUNTSVILLE, Alabama — As Walter F. Mondale moves across the South in a crucial week of campaigning for the Democratic presidential nomination, the question that shadows him and his staff is why the Mondale juggernaut has suddenly slowed.

Mr. Mondale, plainly fighting to slow Senator Gary Hart's momentum, has in recent days given the strongest and most emotional speeches of his campaign. "This is not just a horse race," Mr. Mondale told a noisy crowd Tuesday night in Tampa, Florida. "This has become a battle for the soul of the Democratic Party and the future of our country."

Privately, Mr. Mondale is said to remain confident that he will win the Democratic nomination after a grueling and probably bitter fight with Mr. Hart that may last until the Democratic National Convention in July.

He is hopeful that closer scrutiny by voters of Mr. Hart's record will blunt the momentum gathering for the Coloradoan, and Mr. Mondale is reported to be

fairly optimistic that he will turn the tide against Mr. Hart in the nine state primaries and caucuses Tuesday.

But for Mr. Mondale, who gathered more money and more endorsements than any other candidate and who shaped an organization that appeared as dazzling as any in presidential politics, the shock of defeats in New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont has clearly raised uncertainty.

On one level, Mr. Mondale admits that he made some key tactical errors in recent months. A crucial mistake, he said, was "basically, I have been campaigning against Mr. Reagan and his policies" and not responding to the charges by Senator John Glenn of Ohio and, especially, Mr. Hart.

Both senators said Mr. Mondale was the candidate of big labor and "special interests" and was "making promises to everyone," the last a charge that had some impact, according to Mr. Mondale's private polls. But it was Mr. Hart who added the extra dimension: that he was the only candidate with the youth, vigor and "new ideas" to defeat Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Mondale, convinced before New Hampshire (Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)



Gary Hart

For Hart, A 'Watershed Year' Offers New Opportunity

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — "What I think I may have tapped, and I don't know yet, is a reservoir much vaster than anyone ever contemplated," Gary Hart said, referring to the rush of support that has flowed to him in recent weeks.

"It has little to do with me," he said. "It has a lot to do with that pent-up, latent need to reidentify with national purpose."

Musing about the shifts in the campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination while on a flight in Atlanta this week, the Colorado senator called the current election "a watershed year" whose outcome "will determine whether we continue to be a world-class power or a second-class power."

"To understand this election, you have to get out of the linear, left-right spectrum," he said. "This is not a left-right race. This is a future-past race. That's what '32 was. That's what '60 was. This is a watershed in the sense of future vs. past."

Mr. Hart said the national press had paid too much

attention to public opinion polls before the Iowa caucuses Feb. 20, in which he finished second.

"My definition of organization is different from the way it is used journalistically most of the time," he said. "The mistake a lot of people made in '83 was to believe that a highly paid, highly professional, highly efficient staff in Washington was an organization."

He said it had taken a "grass-roots, indigenous, sacrificial" organization to keep his message alive in Iowa and New Hampshire at a time when he got little attention in print or on television. But he added that press coverage now was leading public opinion, making his momentum more important than organization.

Identifying his own main objectives as "modernizing the economy, ending the nuclear arms race, cleaning up the environment, re-establishing education," Mr. Hart said he still felt vulnerable to the organizational power of Walter F. Mondale in the major test of strength Tuesday, when nine states have primaries or caucuses.

Mr. Hart has long had a reputation in the Senate as (Continued on Page 3, Col. 7)

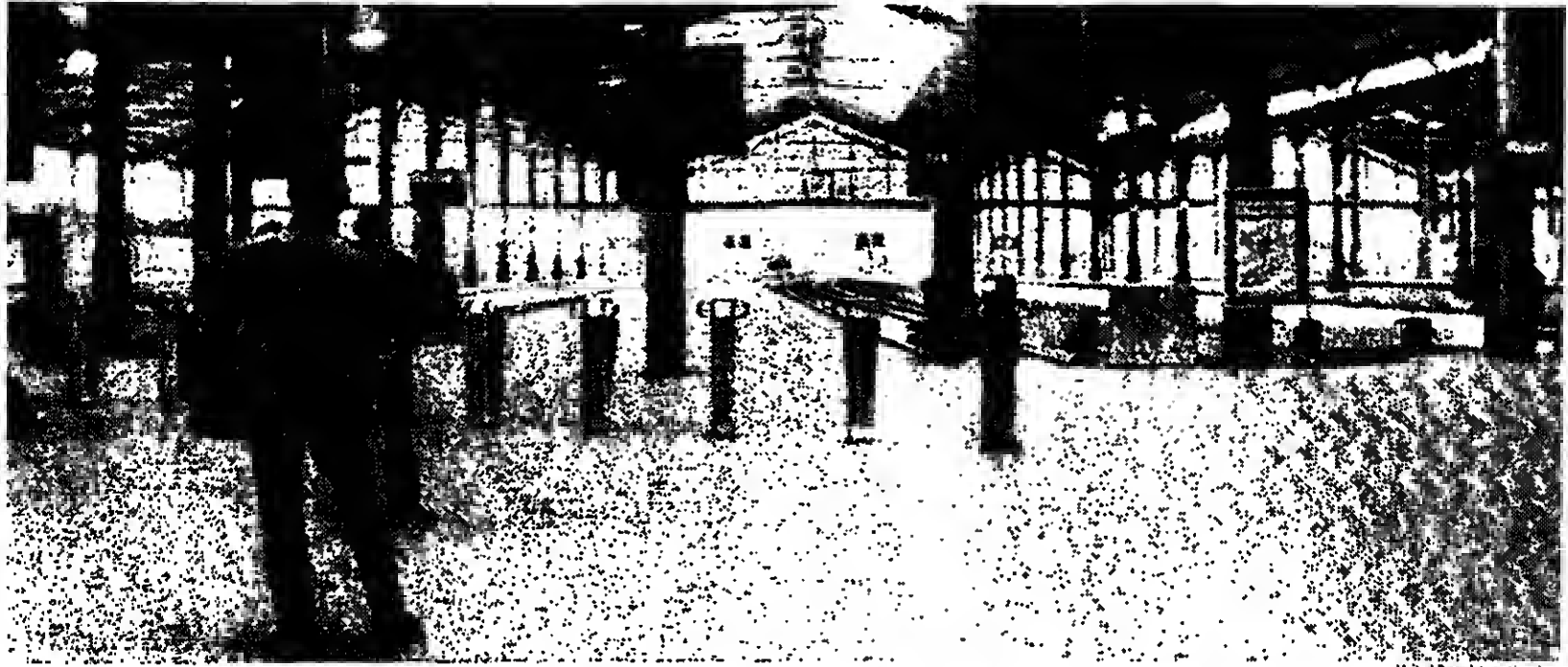
State Employees Strike in France

The Associated Press

PARIS — Thousands of public employees across France went on a one-day strike Thursday to protest wage policies, disrupting transportation and forcing schools and government offices to close.

Electricity was cut for varying periods in many areas, and bus and train service in Paris was about one-fourth of normal volume. Air traffic was halted at Charles de Gaulle and Orly airports near Paris as air traffic controllers called a four-hour strike.

Of the four major labor federations in France, only the Socialist-affiliated French Democratic Labor Federation (CFDT) refused to endorse the strike, which was strongly supported by the General Confederation of Labor (CGT), a Communist-led group. The strikers were protesting delays in negotiating salary increases and a decline in their purchasing power.



The usually crowded Gare Saint-Lazare in Paris was nearly empty Thursday when a strike in the public sector halted trains.

Greece Says Turkish Navy Fired on Ship

The Associated Press

ATHENS — Five Turkish Navy torpedo boats opened fire Thursday against a Greek Navy destroyer near the eastern Greek island of Samothrace, but failed to hit the Greek vessel, a government spokesman said.

The incident in the Aegean Sea took place at 2.30 P.M., a government spokesman, Dimitris Maroudas, said.

He called the incident a severe provocation but did not clarify whether the Turkish ships had been aiming to hit the Greek destroyer or firing warning shots.

He said Greece's ambassador to Ankara, Yannis Costantopoulos, had been recalled to Athens.

In Ankara, a Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thursday night he could give no information on the Greek report. Reuters reported.

Mr. Maroudas said the Turkish ships, holding maneuvers in the Gulf of Xiroi near the Dardanelles, had fired three times at the Greek destroyer, coming within 200 meters (about 650 feet) of the vessel.

The third salvo narrowly missed a group of Greek fishing boats, he said.

Both the Greek destroyer and the fishing boats were in Greek territorial waters, Mr. Maroudas said.

It was the first shooting incident between the two NATO allies, rivals for military control of the Aegean, in the past nine years.

Mr. Maroudas said the Turkish (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S. Pins New Mideast Strategy on Jordan, Israel

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is fashioning a new Middle East strategy to build closer ties with Israel and Jordan as well as between those two neighboring countries.

The intent is to try to capitalize on what officials see as increased Jordanian fears of a stronger Syria and linkages of growing sentiment for compromise in Israel.

"We have no illusions about short-term results," a senior administration official said, "but the process is going on."

The evolving strategy, as the senior official described it, is "to help King Hussein solve his problems. The Jordanian king, the official continued, has security problems with Syria and negotiating problems with Israel.

To get things moving on the security side, the U.S. administration wants congressional approval of

money and arms for the two brigades of what is called the Jordanian Logistics Force and a substantial arms package. This includes about 1,600 shoulder-fired Stinger anti-aircraft missiles. From what White House officials say, however, it is difficult to judge how hard the administration will fight in Congress to gain approval of the package to this election year.

On the negotiations, officials said the administration was not offering Jordan guarantees about Israeli concessions on the West Bank, only a promise to urge Israel to freeze further settlement in the West Bank and the argument that once Hussein comes to the table, pressures will develop in Israel for compromise.

Many officials described the strategy as broader than a U.S.-Israeli-Jordanian triangle against Syria. They visualize it as general coalition-building of Arab moderates — Jordan, Saudi Arabia,

Egypt and even Iraq — against both Syria and Iran.

A key official said: "The Syrian-Iranian axis has generated its own response by Arab moderates. This is more than just beginning; it's happening. The end of Egypt's isolation from other Arab moderates is a striking example."

Officials were generally pessimistic about anything concrete happening this year, particularly in view of congressional opposition in a U.S. election year to the sale of certain arms to Jordan. But they said the plan was a sensible long-term strategy. The senior official said, "I'm optimistic, but I know we've had several setbacks before, and they didn't work either."

The administration began with high hopes for establishing a "strategic consensus" between Israel and moderate Arab countries against the Soviet Union. In less than a year, the emphasis shifted to Saudi Arabia as the centerpiece.

This was followed by a severe strain in ties with Israel after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982. Then, beginning last fall, President Ronald Reagan moved to create "strategic cooperation" with Israel and help Jordan as well.

As seen by several administration officials, the new strategy should have a better chance of working than its predecessors because Washington would not be trying to impose its concerns about the Soviet threat on Arab moderates; the moderates would be acting out of their own fear of Syria and Iran.

They said they saw signs that even Iraq, to deal with Iran, might be moving toward accepting United Nations resolutions that acknowledge the existence of Israel. They were particularly pleased by the visit of Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to Egypt and by moves toward Cairo by other Arabs.

In developing the new strategy, the officials said, almost everything depends on Hussein and, to a lesser extent, on Israel. According to their analysis, the king feels threatened on two fronts: the possibility that Jordan may be Syria's next target and the existence of new pressures by West Bank Palestinians to go to the negotiating table before Israeli settlements create an immovable Israeli presence in the West Bank.

Hussein Criticizes U.S. King Hussein said in an interview published Thursday that the United States had not "stood by its responsibilities" in the Middle East since 1967 and that it was behind Israel's occupation of Arab territories. The Associated Press reported from Amman.

In the interview with Jordanian newspaper editors, he said the United States had failed "to put an end to Israeli settlements" on the West Bank.

Polish Students Protest the Removal Of Crucifixes From Their Schools

Reuters

GARWOLIN, Poland — More than 2,000 students backed by their parents and local church officials protested Thursday against the removal of crucifixes from their high schools.

Students from four schools in Garwolin, 60 kilometers (37.3 miles) southeast of Warsaw, boycotted lessons and gathered at a Roman Catholic church to hear their priest denounce riot police for dispersing a demonstration against the crucifix ban.

Parents of the students at the school for agricultural studies, where a one-day occupation was held Wednesday, were negotiating with Warsaw officials to end the protests, local church officials said.

The parents were holding out against a government demand that they agree to the removal of the crucifixes or risk seeing their children expelled, the officials said.

Garwolin's priest, the Rev. Stanislaw Binko, told the students they

could be proud of their protests in defense of the cross.

Referring to Wednesday's action by the Zomo forces, the police units that have been used in the past to break up demonstrations, Mr. Binko said: "They were not Poles, those who came at us innocents with batons, shields, helmets, guns and gas. They were not Poles, they were enemies."

Students at the high school for general studies in Garwolin said the school's director had been dismissed Thursday after they boycotted early lessons to attend the priest's sermon. They said their school, and another in the town for economic studies, had been sealed off by police with several hundred students still inside during the protests.

All three schools are attended by Poles between the ages of 15 and 19.



Students in Garwolin, south of Warsaw, attended a mass Thursday protesting the removal by the Polish authorities of crucifixes from the Stanislaw Staszik agricultural school.

Cuba's Halving of Its Force in Ethiopia Puzzles U.S. Analysts

By Robert C. Toth
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Cuba has withdrawn about half of its 10,000-man force from Ethiopia, including most of its combat troops, according to U.S. officials.

The quiet action has puzzled U.S. analysts both because it occurred at all and because of the official silence surrounding it.

Among the key unanswered questions is why the Soviet Union did not object to the withdrawal if, as Pentagon analysts believe, Moscow viewed the Cuban force in

Ethiopia as "its own forward-based surrogate" that might be used one day in the Middle East.

Some Cubans returned home, State Department and Pentagon officials said this week. But most were transferred to Angola, where they have contributed to an increase in Cuban forces, up from 20,000 to 25,000 over the past 18 months. Cuba, Ethiopia and the Soviet Union all refrained from public mention of the withdrawal.

The remaining combat troops are expected to be based indefinitely near Addis Ababa to act as a security force for Colonel Mengistu

Hailu Mariam, Ethiopia's Marxist leader. Most of the others are engineers, advisers and support personnel, according to a U.S. defense official. Heavy arms and equipment were also left behind.

U.S. officials doubted whether the Cuban withdrawal was connected to recent internal arrests or the tense situation in southern Africa, where Angolan rebels have enjoyed increasing success against the Cuban-backed Marxist regime of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. They speculated that Ethiopia might have asked the Cubans to leave out of resentment that Cuba

has refused to help fight rebels in Eritrea and Tigré, as well as for economic reasons.

"The Cubans were a little upset with the timing of the withdrawal, because it came on the heels of Grenada," a U.S. official said. "They didn't want the world to see it as a pullback" from an international venture in reaction to the U.S. invasion in the Caribbean, she added.

That would account for Cuban preference to keep the withdrawal quiet, officials suggested, while Ethiopia did not want publicity

that makes it appear less well-protected from hostile neighbors like Somalia.

Moscow probably could have vetoed the decision, either by using its influence or by providing the money for continued support of the Cubans in Ethiopia, officials acknowledged.

Nimerezi Warns Rebels President Gaafar Nimerezi of Sudan has been quoted as threatening retaliation against foreign bases of rebels operating against targets in southern Sudan. The Associated Press reported from Khartoum.

Young Iranian POWs Meet the Press in Iraq

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

BAGHDAD — Six boys, 14 and 15 years old, were marched to single file into a marbled meeting hall of the Iraqi Information Ministry. They wore motley pieces of uniforms or boys' clothes, and their heads were bent downward, their eyes fixed to the floor. They were Iranian prisoners of war.

They were marched toward reporters, photographers and cameramen who shone bright lights on them, snapped and flashed at their faces and then asked them questions through an interpreter. They covered but replied in monotone children's voices that had not yet changed.

They had been captured in the last two weeks, in battles in the border marshes, in which Iraqi artillery and helicopter gunships reportedly took a devastating toll of life among the poorly armed, ill-trained and largely teen-age forces that Iran threw into battle. They were lucky to have survived, and they looked in good health, well fed and without marks of physical mistreatment.

Through an hour and a half of questioning Wednesday, the boys kept their eyes riveted to the floor, their heads bent deeply, their arms shielding their faces. None smiled. They did not speak to one another. Their tales were almost identical. They had volunteered for the Islamic Mobilization Organization

after sound trucks drove through their towns to announce that Islam was in danger from Iraq and that volunteers were needed to save it.

One of the boys insisted that he had not been obliged to volunteer. He said he had offered his services. But all sense, they denied an Iraqi contention that the volunteers, or preachers, accompanied them into battle to urge them on.

They said they had been given only brief training before being thrown into the battle. They were issued rifles, they said, but the weapons were not in firing condition. None said that he had fired a shot.

Asked whether he had seen any of his companions killed, a boy answered: "I saw only five or six children killed."

A 14-year-old said his family had been sad when he announced that he had joined. "They knew I had to go to the front," he said.

When asked whether he would volunteer again if he had the chance, he replied in a voice that trembled: "I don't want to be far from my family ever again."

Iraqi officials said they did not know when the boys would be returned to their families. In addition, they would not say how many other young soldiers had been captured. Iran is said to hold about 50,000 Iraqi captives.

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Daily Source

National Interest

When Leftists Vote Right: Lessons of a French Shipyard Town

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

LA SEYNE-SUR-MER, France — The Mediterranean's gleaming light stops at the shipyard gates here. Beyond them is one tough town: a half-dozen bars on Avenue Gambetta, more across the street from the yard, and men in them, coming off work, talking, their voices lowered.

Last week, the talk seemed stunned. For the first time since 1919, La Seyne and its 50,000 people across the harbor from Toulon elected a "bourgeois" city council, voting out the alliance of Communists and Socialists.

A day later, the Socialist government in Paris announced, as some had feared, that France's shipbuilding capacity would be cut back by a third over the next three years, with the probable loss of a quarter of the 3,900 jobs at the Chantier du Nord et de la Méditerranée in La Seyne.

The election result here, a town true to the left since the end of World War I, appears largely based on the voters' anticipation of the restructuring in shipbuilding. It illustrates an enormous, perhaps insoluble problem for the government of President François Mitterrand: How do the Socialists pare down the least competitive areas of French industry without alienating, perhaps permanently, the left's traditional electorate?

There were no easy answers in a town of simple, direct names: Le Bar de l'Hôtel, Le Bar de la Bière, Le Bar de la Marine.

"A lot of guys don't know what to think anymore," a shipyard worker, sipping a beer, said. "Who is it you trust?"

With the government now trimming weakened industrial sectors instead of continuing to nourish them with new subsidies — carrying out the 1982 reversal of its 1981 expansionary policies — the problem seems only likely to intensify.

While it was talking last week about eliminating 5,000 of the shipbuilding industry's 20,000 jobs, the government's Coal Board proposed the "modernization" of the mining industry through a plan that would



Charles Scaglia, the newly elected conservative mayor of La Seyne-sur-Mer, left City Hall on Wednesday wearing a fireman's helmet. About 1,000 people outside blocked the exit and clashed with police.

do away with about 30,000 of the present 57,000 jobs over a six-year period.

Citroën, the automobile manufacturer, privately owned but largely dependent on government financing, talked about laying off 6,000 of its 44,000 workers.

In La Seyne, the conclusions drawn from the vanishing jobs are simple. The left has apparently not done what its usual voters expected of it: protect and create jobs. In the last municipal elections in 1977, the leftist alliance here won 62 percent of the vote; this time, the job cuts pushed voters toward an opposition slate of moderates and conservatives.

"It's the government's attitude that beat the left here," said Raymond Dimo, an organizer at the shipyard for the Communist-led Confédération Générale du Travail, the union that represents 74 percent of the yard's employees. "The voters took their irritation out on the municipality. That was unjust. But the fact is you have a government that's taking jobs away, and I don't see how you can explain this as being in the workers' interests."

"What you can see now is a loss of affection for something a lot of people felt very strongly about," Mr. Dimo continued. "What you can worry about in this country is when that disaffection turns into a period of condemnation."

The yard has a single new order for 1984, given it by the government, along with a re-education program for shipyard workers losing their jobs, and tax incentives for industry considering setting up in the area.

Asked who the people in the yard trusted now, Mr. Dimo replied, "Only themselves."

The disaffection means a kind of low-level sniping at the government in Paris by local political officials of the left who find themselves in an impossible position. They are not only stuck with justifying unpopular policies administered by the national government, but ones they acknowledge do not jibe with the election promises of 1981, or winning a majority in the National Assembly in the legislative elections in 1986.

Within the Socialist Party, the left wing has attacked the government's industrial program as police Thatcherism, referring to the conservative economic restructuring advocated by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain.

If Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy is now talking about "returning a sense of enterprise" to sectors like

shipbuilding and ending its tradition of deficits mopped up by the government, Didier Mouchane, a leading left-wing voice in the party, has denounced such ideas as coming from "transsexuals of the left" who have sold out to capitalist-oriented, non-Socialist notions of economic recovery.

The problem within the left is most intense for the Communists, who are caught between the expressions of loyalty, or silence, required by their participation in the Mitterrand government, and their ideology.

In the case of shipbuilding, the Communist program would mean its expansion through subsidizing the growth of the French merchant fleet, restricting the use of foreign-flag vessels by French companies, and disregarding price levels that often make French-built ships uncompetitive.

La Seyne's Communists held the town hall from 1945 until last week, when the election results were validated. There is quiet fury among them about being pushed out of the building because of policies they feel are not their own.

When he talks about politics, Maurice Blanc, the departing mayor, comes quickly to the heart of the issue and the question that could lead the Communists to bolt the national government.

"People here are disappointed in the left," he said, "and they say 'It's not what we wanted.' I now say that they're right, but that the solutions they want are the ones they didn't vote for when the Socialists won in '81."

Mr. Blanc concludes that only the Communists and more nationalizations could be counted on to save jobs. The lesson, he suggested, for a traditionally leftist town like La Seyne was that a national government led by Socialists, in which the Communists were only junior partners, could not deliver the security it wants.

Why then had the Communists, as well as the left as a whole, in La Seyne just produced their worst score in voting in 65 years?

"We've got to get people thinking," Mr. Blanc replied. "It takes them a while to look at causes and to draw conclusions."

Ex-Minister Is Wounded In Japan

By Sam Jameson
Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO — Kiichi Miyazawa, 64, widely regarded as the most likely successor to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, was injured Thursday in a 30-minute struggle with a man who had lured him to a hotel room on the pretext of meeting one of Japan's religious leaders.

The description of the struggle, during which the former foreign minister was alone with his assailant in a locked room at the hotel in Tokyo, was provided by police and by Mr. Miyazawa's brother, Hiroshi, who is a member of the upper house of Parliament.

Mr. Miyazawa, who later underwent a minor operation for a laceration on his forehead, had gone to the room in the belief that he was to meet Nikkyo Niwano, chairman of the Rissho Kosei-Kai, a large Buddhist group that supports the governing party in elections.

Instead, he was greeted by a man later identified as Hirofumi Higashiyama, 54, a free-lance writer specializing in political and corporate scandals who was arrested in 1977 on a charge of extortion.

Mr. Higashiyama, posing as Mr. Niwano's secretary, told Mr. Miyazawa's secretary, who had accompanied him, to go to a reception room at the hotel where he said the religious leader was waiting and asked Mr. Miyazawa to come into the room alone.

Once inside, Mr. Miyazawa was asked to read a handwritten letter, which police said contained a demand for money. As Mr. Miyazawa leaned over a desk to look at the letter, Mr. Higashiyama thrust a knife at his neck and later struck him with a glass ashtray.

The two men reportedly struggled for 20 minutes before three hotel employees, alerted by a call from a hotel guest in an adjoining room, came to the rescue.

The attacker tried to commit suicide by slashing his neck and wrists, police said. He was arrested and taken to a police hospital.

Mr. Miyazawa, whose bid to become secretary general of the governing party was rejected by Mr. Nakasone in December, had openly begun preparing to challenge him in an election for president of the party next November.

Mr. Nakasone's two-year term as head of the party, a post which, by custom, must be obtained to serve as prime minister, will end Nov. 24.

Mr. Miyazawa served as right-hand man to former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki in the capacity as chief Cabinet secretary from 1980 to 1982 and has held such key economic posts as minister of international trade and industry and director of the Economic Planning Agency.

Mr. Nakasone issued a statement expressing hope for Mr. Miyazawa's speedy recovery and condemning the attack as "impermissible in a democratic society."

France Accuses Spanish Trawlers Of Flouting European Fishing Pacts

Reuters

PARIS — French officials accused Spain on Thursday of flouting European fishing pacts and said that France would again use force if Spanish vessels continued to fish illegally off the French coast.

Guy Lengagne, French secretary of state for maritime affairs, said in a television interview that French navy gunboats had opened fire on two Spanish trawlers caught fishing illegally in the Bay of Biscay on Wednesday after they ignored repeated warnings.

He said two fishermen seriously injured in the incident had been hit by wood and metal fragments caused by the impact of a non-explosive cannon shell fired at one of the trawlers.

Seven other fishermen received minor injuries. The two trawlers were being towed to the port of Lorient in Brittany.

Diplomats said the incident could have serious repercussions as Spain attempts to negotiate entry into the European Community, now under French leadership.

Other European countries have trimmed their fishing fleets in recent years to allow dwindling stocks in the Bay of Biscay, the Irish Sea and the North Sea to be replenished, but Spain has been increasing its fleet.

The Spanish fishing fleet represents more than half the combined fleet of the 10 EC members.

"Can we tolerate it," Mr. Lengagne said, "when a country that we authorize to fish... violates all the decisions that have been taken? The Spanish authorities must realize that they also have to make an effort, as all the others do."

The French official said that one of the trawlers involved Wednesday, the Valle de Alxondo, had committed 37 violations of European

fishing rules in the past three years. The second trawler, the Burgoendi, committed 27 infractions in the same period, he said.

Officials of the Ministry of External Relations said that France had warned Madrid on Feb. 11 that it would "rigorously apply the rules if Spanish vessels continued to violate the law and refuse controls."

A ministry spokesman said France was providing a detailed report on the incident to the Spanish government, which on Wednesday demanded an explanation within 24 hours.

The Spanish foreign minister, Fernando Morán López, interviewed on French television, said Madrid viewed the incident as serious.

Mr. Morán López acknowledged that the trawlers had been fishing illegally in EC waters, but added, "The modern navy has means to prevent this without resorting to the use of force."



Fishermen of the Spanish trawler Burgoendi, towed by the French Navy to the port of Lorient, met on Thursday with the Spanish ambassador to France, Joan Reventos.

New Posts Set Up in Damascus

Reuters

DAMASCUS — Syria has decided to appoint three vice presidents, one of them Hafez al-Assad's younger brother, to ease the president's workload, diplomatic sources said Thursday.

They said the move was part of a government reshuffle. Syrian officials, pointing out that the cabinet had not been changed in four years, said the reshuffle was routine.

Mr. Assad's vice presidents, according to the sources, would be his brother, Rifaat al-Assad, commander of military forces around Damascus; Foreign Minister Abdul-Halim Khaddam; and the assistant regional secretary of the ruling Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party, Zuhair Masharqa.

They said the appointment of the three was decided at a recent meeting of the party's Regional Command. Syria's highest policy-making body. Three days ago, the cabinet of Prime Minister Abdul Raouf al-Kasm resigned to make way for a new one, also to be headed by Mr. Kasm.

President Assad, who has ruled Syria for 13 years, spent more than two months in the hospital late last year with heart trouble. There had been speculation that at least one vice president would be appointed to ease his workload.

Recent tension reported in the capital has been said to a succession struggle involving Rifaat al-Assad and several rivals in the military.

Mr. Kasm continued his consultations Thursday on forming a new cabinet. The diplomatic sources said Mr. Khaddam, foreign minister for 14 years, would become vice president for political and foreign affairs.

Rifaat al-Assad would be vice president for defense and security and Mr. Masharqa would be in charge of party affairs, they said.

The new government, like the old one, would be a coalition of the Ba'ath Party, which would have most seats, four leftist parties and a number of independents, diplomats said. They added that Farouq al-Shara, the outgoing minister of state for foreign affairs and acting information minister, was expected to take over either the Foreign Ministry or the Information Ministry.

In a speech earlier this year, President Assad said he would be working as hard as before his illness but that his workload would be reorganized. Since then, Syria has been prominent in the Lebanese crisis, with Mr. Assad winning a long battle for the scrapping of the Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement.

Iraq Said to Use Locally Produced Mustard Gas

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

BAGHDAD — Iraq has used large quantities of locally produced mustard gas against Iranian troops during the last three weeks of fighting in the central and southern border areas, foreign military and diplomatic sources have confirmed.

The sources said Wednesday that small amounts of the toxic vapor were deployed by Iraq on at least three occasions last year. They said that helicopters and planes are believed to have dropped mustard gas canisters that explode on impact and spread what was described as "an oily mist" in the vicinity of Iranian troop concentrations.

They said that Iraq operates a plant capable of producing mustard gas in the town of Samawa, about 140 miles (about 225 kilometers) south of Baghdad, and has conducted tests on sheep on a desert range 120 miles south of Samawa near the Saudi border.

The foreign military sources said they were less convinced about reports that Iraq may have also deployed some kind of incapacitating

nerve gas as well. But they noted that an insecticide factory in Ramadi, about 60 miles west of Baghdad, is thought to possess the means to make such weapons.

They also cited reports circulating that a test last year had proved "phenomenally unsuccessful" in that sheep and goats exposed to a special kind of nerve agent had not succumbed to its effects.

Western reporters taken to the scene of recent battles in the southern marshes have seen Iranian corpses that bore no visible wounds, only bleeding at the nose and mouth.

The sources said that these and other accounts of Iraqis killed in certain battleground areas suggested that an unidentified noxious substance may have provoked internal bleeding. "If not, how did they do it with no evidence of physical markings and none of the blisters that would indicate mustard gas was used?" a diplomat asked.

The vapors from mustard gas are toxic and irritate the lungs, eyes and skin. The liquid causes severe burning and can destroy the tissue in which it comes in contact.

On Tuesday, the U.S. State Department

accused Iraq of using the gas against Iranian troops. Use of the gas was prohibited by the 1925 Geneva Convention, to which both Iraq and Iran are signatories.

The surge of fighting over the past three weeks has included a dramatic escalation in the use of mustard gas, the sources said. They speculated that Iraq had finally decided that the need to block Iran's human wave assaults outweighed the diplomatic risks of international censure.

"How many can you shoot if you see 20,000 troops coming at you across your border?" a diplomat said. "If you are prepared to violate the Geneva Convention, then the use of this gas may seem like a sensible if controversial military solution."

Iraqis apparently took few precautions to avoid being spotted by reconnaissance. The sources said photographs clearly showed gas being dispersed over several areas, and ground reports described special training for Iraqi pilots and infantry in the proper use of gas masks. In anticipation of possible retaliation by Iran, Iraq has also issued masks to some foreign military advisers and their families.

One source said he had learned specifically of airborne deliveries of as much as 30 tons of mustard gas in barrels that were pushed out of Iluyshin-76 four-engine transport planes.

But diplomatic sources said these raids were judged to have been largely ineffectual and inaccurate given the considerable amounts of poison gas dumped near border positions.

■ Iran Blocks Autopsy

Doctors said Thursday in Vienna that the Iranian leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, had personally intervened to stop an autopsy of an Iranian soldier, citing religious reasons, United Press International reported. The soldier died Tuesday in Vienna of burns sustained in the Gulf war.

The 42-year-old soldier was one of 10 severely burned Iranians flown to Vienna on Saturday for treatment of wounds that Iran said were caused by Iraqi chemical weapons. The doctors said Thursday they had not yet been able to establish what caused the burns but were awaiting results of tests.

berger also envisioned a more extensive system.

William Kincaid, executive director of the private Arms Control Association, said Wednesday that the call for "intermediate" options was "a retreating rationale."

He said such a "retreat," while technologically more realistic, would cost the administration public support, since it would no longer promise protection for the population.

The United States and the Soviet Union signed a treaty in 1972 prohibiting most ballistic missile defense systems. Critics have said that anything that convinces leaders that the United States might survive a nuclear attack is dangerous because it would make nuclear war more likely.

The Hoffman panel concluded, however, that defense "can increase stability" by convincing an opponent that a pre-emptive attack is unlikely to succeed.

The panel considered three options: a defense against tactical missiles in Europe, a ground-based defense in the United States protecting "critical installations" such as military communication centers, and a space-based system that could destroy some Soviet missiles as they are launched.

Such a system would not be fully effective any time soon, the panel said, but it could force the Russians to restructure their arsenal.

Mr. Reagan called for a defensive system "that would render these weapons obsolete" and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Wein-

U.S. Panel Urges Partial Ballistic Missile Defense

By Fred Hiest
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States should move toward development of a limited ballistic missile defense of military targets even if a full system to defend the country cannot work, according to the Pentagon panel that studied missile defense last year.

Mr. Kapsis also summoned the U.S. Embassy's deputy chief of mission, Alvin D. Berlin, to the Foreign Ministry and complained that "America's proposal to boost military aid to Turkey and continued support of Turkey had emboldened its leaders resulting in the illegal provocation," the Greek spokesman said.

The spokesman said ambassadors from other NATO countries had also been called in to the Foreign Ministry.

Such a system would not protect population centers, as envisioned in a speech by President Ronald Reagan last March, but it could protect U.S. nuclear missiles and enhance the deterrence of nuclear war, the panel said. It also could be deployed relatively soon, the panel concluded, and could "reduce damage if conflict occurs."

The incident took place as tension was running high between the two NATO allies over the Cyprus situation and U.S. plans to increase military aid to Turkey.

Undersea Eruption in Pacific

United Press International

TOKYO — An undersea volcanic eruption spewed smoke and pushed craggy reefs above sea level near the Pacific island of Two Jims, the Japanese Maritime Safety Agency said Thursday. The island is situated on the Izu-Ogasawara undersea mountain range.

WORLD BRIEFS

India Lifts Curfew in 6 Punjabi Cities

NEW DELHI (AP) — Three people were reported killed as Punjab state authorities, claiming "marked improvement" in law and order, announced Thursday that they were lifting curfews in the Sikh holy city of Amritsar and five other towns.

The state government announced that night curfews in Amritsar and five other towns would be lifted because law and order had improved. The curfews were enforced after widespread rioting and arson erupted Feb. 14 during a Hindu protest.

Troops shot and wounded a Sikh gunman in Kapurthala, 215 miles (350 kilometers) northwest of the Indian capital. The man died later in a hospital, officials said. The body of a Hindu youth was reported found near Amritsar, north of Kapurthala. He had been shot. A policeman was killed and another injured Wednesday when assailants fired at two officers patrolling a village near Patiala City, according to reports. Three other people were wounded. The attackers escaped, the United News of India reported.

British Miners' Union Backs Walkout

SHEFFIELD, England (Reuters) — Britain's miners' union gave official backing Thursday to coalfield strikes that will involve 70,000 men by this weekend.

But the miners' national executive decided not to poll its 180,000 members on a national strike. It said individual regions should decide whether to back the strikes in Scotland and Yorkshire.

The National Union of Mineworkers is at odds with the state-owned National Coal Board over pay and the closure of unprofitable mines under Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government. The heavily subsidized coal board wants to reduce capacity, which is now more than 100 million tons a year, by 4 million tons, and to cut the work force by about 20,000.

Pinochet Foes Reject Plan on Parties

SANTIAGO (Reuters) — Non-Communist opponents of President AUGUSTO Pinochet rejected Thursday a draft law legalizing political parties, saying it was an attempt to prolong military rule.

The Democratic Alliance, grouping five parties outlawed since the 1973 military coup, said that the government had no desire to restore democracy. "We denounce this draft law, as well as any future plebiscite... to approve this or other drafts," the alliance said. "They are vain attempts to prolong an exhausted regime."

The government-appointed Council of State published the draft last month after General Pinochet, following months of anti-government protests, asked it to draw up electoral laws although elections are not due until 1990. The alliance said the draft was unacceptable because it required them to accept the legitimacy of the 1980 constitution passed by a plebiscite.

Lebanese Parliament Debate Put Off

BEIRUT (Reuters) — A special meeting of the Lebanese parliament called to debate recent fighting was postponed Thursday because not enough deputies showed up to form a quorum.

Only about 30 deputies braved shelling and sniping in central Beirut to attend a session of parliament summoned to consider setting up a commission of inquiry into the latest upsurge of violence. The 99-seat assembly has a quorum of 46, so Speaker Kamel al-Assad postponed the session without setting a new date.

Radio stations of both leftist and rightist factions said fighting continued as grenades were fired near the parliament in Mansour Palace, close to the Green Line, to intimidate deputies. The leftist Murabitoun radio said rightist deputies had boycotted the session because they opposed a commission of inquiry.

U.S. Aide Criticizes War Powers Curb

WASHINGTON (AP) — A leading State Department official says the War Powers Act is "totally detrimental" to the conduct of foreign policy because it has "hamstrung" the ability of presidents to react in swiftly changing situations.

Lawrence S. Eagleburger, undersecretary of state for political affairs, said Wednesday that the act effectively undercut President Ronald Reagan's ability to deal with the crisis in Lebanon. The War Powers Act restricts a president's ability to commit military forces overseas without a declaration of war or other congressional action.

"The United States at some point is going to have to get it through its head that stability of our leadership is essential if we are to continue to be leaders," Mr. Eagleburger said. "And, in that sense, I think the War Powers Act has had a massive and deleterious impact." He was commenting in a question period following an address to the National Newspaper Association.

Blast Damages Pipeline in Ecuador

QUITO, Ecuador (UPI) — A major petroleum pipeline linking eastern Ecuador with the Pacific coast has been damaged by an explosion that the government said was set off by striking workers of the state-owned Ecuadorian Petroleum Corp.

Vladimir Alvarez Grau, the minister of labor, said that the strikers, led by some local politicians, had also damaged several bridges Wednesday to prevent troops and technicians from reaching the pipeline to make repairs.

The workers began a strike 10 days ago to demand better salaries from the state-owned oil company. They also want the government to develop a public works program in Napo, a sparsely populated province that produces most of the 230,000 barrels of oil that Ecuador drills a day.

South African Catholic Leader Freed

ZWELITSHA, Ciskei (AP) — The top administrator of the Roman Catholic Church in southern Africa was freed Thursday when a regional court dismissed charges against him of subversion, inciting violence and addressing an illegal meeting.

Defense attorneys said the court accepted a motion that the state had failed to make a case against the Rev. Sinagalo Mkhawana, 48. They said Mr. Mkhawana was flying late Thursday to Johannesburg from Ciskei, a black tribal homeland set up by South Africa two years ago.

Mr. Mkhawana pleaded not guilty Wednesday to charges stemming from a students' meeting at Fort Hare University, in Ciskei, in October. He is the secretary-general of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference, based in Pretoria, and an opponent of apartheid.

For the Record

About 100,000 Finnish office and technical workers, 4 percent of the work force, staged a one-day walkout Thursday. Their unions turned down a compromise offer for an average 6.8-percent raise and a shorter workweek over the next two years. The offer had been accepted by the dominant union confederation, known as SAK, which usually sets the pattern for the rest of the nation (Reuters).

Italian Customs police reported Thursday that transit trucks were "absolutely normal" at all Italian borders a day after customs supervisors called off a work slowdown.

France is still striving to reach an accord with its European Community partners on financial reform at the summit conference in Brussels on March 19. A spokesman for the European affairs minister, Roland Dumas, said Wednesday that a Reuters report that the British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, had rejected compromise proposals by President François Mitterrand, was without foundation. (Reuters)

The former commanders of Argentina's navy and air force, Jorge Anaya and Basilio Lami, have been placed in "rigorous preventive custody," military sources said Thursday, confirming that both face serious charges over the conduct of the 1982 Falklands conflict. (Reuters)

U.S. Rejects Charges by Soviet

(Continued from Page 1) Iraqi helicopter gunships had attacked Iranian positions in the border area east of Basra and east of the Tigris River.

Tehran radio said Thursday that Iran had won an overnight battle against Iraq in the oil field after launching an attack, and that Majnoon was still in Iranian hands.

"An important part of the mechanized and armor-plated forces of the enemy was destroyed and a large number of Iraqi troops were killed or wounded," the radio said. The Arab League, meanwhile, notified member states of Iraq's call for an urgent summit of Arab foreign ministers, to discuss what it called the threat posed by Iraq's Moslem fundamentalist fighters. Iraq wants the meeting to be held in Baghdad next Tuesday. (AP, Reuters)

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U.S. Panel Bars Aid to Managua Rebels

WASHINGTON — The Senate Appropriations Committee on Thursday rejected President Ronald Reagan's emergency request for \$21 million in aid to CIA-backed Nicaraguan rebels.

On a 15-14 vote, the Republican-controlled committee defeated an amendment by Senator Ted Stevens, Republican of Alaska, to provide the money for the rebels battling the leftist Sandinist government in Nicaragua.

The administration could try to revive the proposal when the bill reaches the Senate floor. Mr. Reagan's plan to rush military aid to the Nicaraguan rebels and to the Salvadoran Army, which is fighting leftist insurgents, had been sent to Congress only hours earlier.

The committee was also expected to consider Mr. Reagan's proposal for \$93 million in emergency military aid for El Salvador. The president had proposed attaching the military aid request to two unrelated bills passed by the House on Tuesday.

The funding request for El Salvador came in the form of an amendment to an emergency funding bill providing food aid to African nations hit by drought.

The proposal for funding the Nicaraguan rebels sought to attach the addition to a bill providing money to states to help pay low-income users' utility bills.

The chief White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said the administration had decided on this approach after exploring various

options for quickly resupplying Salvadoran government forces. "We want the matter considered by Congress promptly," Mr. Speakes said.

A State Department spokesman, John Hughes, said the Salvadoran Army was running low on supplies ranging from ammunition to medical equipment. He said there was evidence that the guerrillas will try to disrupt the Salvadoran presidential election, which is less than three weeks away, and that it could take months for Congress to approve the administration's proposed Central American assistance package. Leaders of most Salvadoran leftist groups have promised not to disrupt the elections.

Earlier Thursday, House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a Massachusetts Democrat, denounced the president's military aid proposal as a "backdoor approach" to obtain the money.

During the Senate committee's debate, the chairman, Mark O. Hatfield, an Oregon Republican, opposed the administration's approach, saying the low-income energy assistance bill would be jeopardized if the money for the Nicaraguan covert operations were included.

The two bills to which the administration had wanted the aid amendments attached cleared the House this week with strong Democratic support. Administration strategists believed that by attaching the new military aid as riders, President Reagan could overcome House opposition and dispatch the aid quickly.

Last fall, the House and Senate intelligence committees agreed to provide \$24 million for the anti-government Nicaraguan rebels this year, but insisted that the administration return to the committees if more money was needed.

The United States has never formally acknowledged aiding the 12,000 to 15,000 rebels based in Honduras and Costa Rica. A White House statement Thursday said simply that the extra \$21 million was "necessary to continue certain activities of the Central Intelligence Agency which the president has determined are important to the national security of the United States."

Already before Congress is Mr. Reagan's request for \$178 million in new military aid this year for the Salvadoran army. Congress has already approved \$64.8 million in military aid for El Salvador this year.

The new effort to move the request for Latin American aid through Congress came as members of a House subcommittee balked at providing \$3.7 million for U.S. Army and Air Force "contingency facilities" in Honduras, which would be part of a planned overall 50-percent increase in Pentagon construction worldwide.



WANTS TO GO HOME — Stormie Jones, who underwent the world's first heart-liver transplant in Pittsburgh on Feb. 14, at a hospital press conference. The 6-year-old Texan has a genetic disease that creates high levels of cholesterol in the blood. Doctors said the dual transplant was her only chance of survival. She said she wanted to go home; doctors said that she was recovering rapidly and might be able to start school in September.

Mondale Challenging 'Commitment' of Hart On Civil Rights Issues

HUNTSVILLE, Alabama — Walter F. Mondale, appealing for the support of black voters in next week's crucial Southern primaries, has challenged Gary Hart's commitment to civil rights, saying the issue marks a "deep difference" between the two leading Democratic presidential contenders.

Mr. Hart, also campaigning in the South on Wednesday, touched a range of themes to appeal to the poor, in blacks and to the young as he expanded on his admonition that the Democratic Party must have new leadership.

One problem for all of the candidates in the South is the ideological spread among three major elements in the Democratic Party: blacks, who make up a big minority in each of the three states that vote Tuesday; conservatives, who in the past made up the bedrock of the party; and newcomers from Northern states and young adults who frequently have little in common with the other groups.

For Mr. Mondale, holding the support of blacks has become critical for his success Tuesday. He began Wednesday with a breakfast in Atlanta in which he received the unqualified endorsements of the widow and father of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. Later, he flew to Montgomery, Alabama, where he held private meetings with other black leaders.

The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, who spent the day campaigning through Illinois for the primary there on March 20, strongly criticized Coretta Scott King for endorsing Mr. Mondale rather than himself.

It is "inconsistent for a nonviolent warrior," a woman and someone who opposed the Vietnam War to back the former vice president, he said.

Mr. Jackson, who worked with King in the 1960s before leaving to form his own civil rights organization, said that "while we were marching against the Vietnam War in 1968, Mondale was for it." He said that she had not chosen the candidate with the best record on civil rights and social justice.

Senator John Glenn of Ohio, meanwhile, began airing new television commercials Thursday in the South, a region believed to be receptive to his appeal as the most conservative of the remaining Democratic candidates. The ads stress his experience as an astronaut and declare: "The right stuff. You better believe it."

"The Right Stuff" is the title of a book and a recent movie about the early days of the space program, in which Mr. Glenn's role was central.

The fifth candidate remaining in the race, George S. McGovern, remained in Massachusetts, where he has concentrated on that state's primary Tuesday.

Mr. Mondale, to Huntsville, questioned his chief rival's dedication to civil rights.

He said that while he was not implying that Mr. Hart had an anti-civil rights record, "it is a question of intensity and commitment."

"There's a difference, a deep difference, in our commitment to this most profound issue, one of the most profound issues of our time," Mr. Mondale said.

Earlier, in Georgia, Mr. Mondale said, "My opponent wrote a book about America's future and over even mentioned the words 'civil rights' in the whole 180 pages."

He contended that Mr. Hart had voted in the Senate in 1979 against reimporting an embargo on imports of chromium from Rhodesia when that country, now Zimbabwe, was ruled by a white minority government.

In Washington, an aide to Mr. Hart said the Colorado senator's record showed he had consistently supported the embargo.

On one occasion Mr. Hart supported an amendment giving a "sense of the Congress" that 10 days after installation of a black majority government, the president should determine whether the sanctions should be lifted, the aide said.

Mr. Hart said during a stop in Birmingham, Alabama, "Fritz Mondale knows that I am just as committed to civil rights as he is; he knows that I have just as deep feelings for human needs and needs of this country as he does."

Mr. Hart, whose leading aides displayed a growing confidence about his chances in the South, began shifting his focus of his speeches from Mr. Mondale to President Ronald Reagan. He said Mr. Reagan and the Republicans were trying to distract attention from economic and foreign problems by raising divisive social issues.

A poll published Thursday in the Birmingham Post-Herald showed that Mr. Hart's support in Alabama had risen to 22 percent in early March from only 2 percent in mid-February, while Mr. Mondale's support was slipping from 48 percent to 36 percent.

Other recent polls have shown similar sharp increases to Mr. Hart's support throughout the South and in Oklahoma since his victories in New England. (NYT, AP, UPI, LAT)

Nicaragua Deploys Tanks, Artillery Near Honduras as U.S. Ships Arrive

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — Nicaragua has mobilized tanks, artillery and 600 army reservists, moving them toward its northern border with Honduras.

Meanwhile, three U.S. warships have begun patrolling along the same area of Honduras in what a U.S. Navy captain called "a show of strength."

The USS Flately, a guided-missile frigate, and two hovercraft capable of patrolling at high speeds, arrived Tuesday at the port of Tela, 120 miles (190 kilometers) north of the Honduran capital, a U.S. Embassy spokesman here said Wednesday. He called the arrival "routine."

However, Robert J. Stankowski Jr., captain of the Flately, told the daily El Tiempo newspaper in an interview published Wednesday: "This is a show of strength to those countries that want to introduce subversion in democratic nations."

Nicaraguan soldiers in Ocotal, 110 miles north of Managua, said

seven Soviet-made T-55 tanks and at least five 120mm mortars had reached the town of Santa Clara near the northern border with Honduras.

The army also sent 600 reservists to the region in the northern part of Nueva Segovia province that borders Honduras and is the site of frequent rebel attacks.

Honduras, meanwhile, expelled a Nicaraguan diplomat Wednesday, saying that he was an obstacle to bilateral relations and had made "harmful statements" about Honduran officials.

Honduras gave the official, Javier Aviles Ibarra, the Nicaraguan Embassy's charge d'affaires, 48 hours to leave the country. The Honduran foreign minister, Edgardo Paz Barrica, accused Mr. Aviles Ibarra of making his embassy "an agency of Marxist propaganda."

Mr. Aviles Ibarra, at a news conference last week, criticized Honduras for allowing U.S. military operations on its territory.

A Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry statement called the expulsion "unfriendly" and said it was "directed toward deteriorating still further the relations between the two countries and falls within plans of the North American administration to promote a climate of tension that makes possible higher acts of aggression against Nicaragua."

Nicaragua said Wednesday that Honduran soldiers and Honduran-based Nicaraguan rebels had attacked the village of Santa Tomas del Norte in Chimalanga province, 150 miles north of Managua.

A protest note from Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann said a 12-month-old girl was killed and a Sandinist soldier wounded in the attack Monday.

A second note protested a rebel attack Tuesday night on the Montalban military base, 37 miles south of Managua. The ministry said armed boats attacked the base and withdrew after government soldiers returned the fire.

Already before Congress is Mr. Reagan's request for \$178 million in new military aid this year for the Salvadoran army. Congress has already approved \$64.8 million in military aid for El Salvador this year.

The new effort to move the request for Latin American aid through Congress came as members of a House subcommittee balked at providing \$3.7 million for U.S. Army and Air Force "contingency facilities" in Honduras, which would be part of a planned overall 50-percent increase in Pentagon construction worldwide.

WASHINGTON — The House Rules Committee has sent to the floor a bill to raise nearly \$50 billion in taxes. The legislation will probably be part of a program to reduce the deficit, including a budget resolution and any spending cuts that can be agreed upon.

House Panel Completes \$50-Billion Tax Measure

By Martha Hamilton and Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House Rules Committee has sent to the floor a bill to raise nearly \$50 billion in taxes. The legislation will probably be part of a program to reduce the deficit, including a budget resolution and any spending cuts that can be agreed upon.

Members said the committee's Democratic majority hoped to have at least a "strategy" for handling the deficit reductions in hand by Thursday, in time for consideration early next week by the House Democratic leadership and subsequently by a caucus of all House Democrats. The committee plans to begin drafting a budget resolution for fiscal year 1985, including deficit reductions, the following week.

Speaking on behalf of his bill, which would offset nearly \$600 billion in estimated deficits in the next four years with a revenue increase of \$49.2 billion, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Dan Rostenkowski, an Illinois Democrat, called it a "bold first installment to deal with a long-term economic crisis."

"It is not," said Representative Barber B. Conable Jr. of New York, the ranking Republican on the tax-writing committee. "It is an extremely modest bill," he said, adding, "If a large step is indicated, a small step is not necessarily bad."

The Rules Committee voted 10-2 with one abstention to prohibit any substantive amendments to the bill when it comes to a vote.

The Senate Finance Committee also continued its work on a deficit-reduction proposal Wednesday, adopting approximately \$4.8 billion in revenue-raising measures. The major measure adopted by the committee, which would raise \$2.6 billion in three years, would delay until 1983 liberalization of rules under which unprofitable companies in industries such as steel can sell tax benefits they cannot use to other companies.

Among the options under consideration by Democrats on the House Budget Committee was a "pay as you go" approach, under which a stripped-down budget would be drafted along with amendments to add spending and raise taxes to finance the additional expenditures. Both the budget and the amendments would be considered by the House.

Mr. Baker said of reducing the deficit, "We've got to do it." Mr. Baker has been hesitant in the past to suggest action that could result in a break with Mr. Reagan on budget issues. Republican committee chairmen in the Senate also have vowed to move on their own if necessary.

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Few U.S. Poor Remain So, New Studies Find

By Philip J. Hilts
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — More than a quarter of all Americans lived in poverty at some time during the 1970s even though the official poverty rate was only 11 percent to 12 percent, according to a new book that challenges popular beliefs about the poor in the United States.

The survey and other emerging data have begun to alter the long-held image that the poor form a permanent underclass locked into a "culture of poverty" with little chance of escape.

Much of the new data come from a long-term study by the University of Michigan suggesting that most of those who slip into poverty do so for short periods following major adverse events, such as divorce. Immediately after divorce, a divorced woman's income is cut in half, on the average, and only rises again on remarriage.

According to the data, only a small percentage of those who experience poverty remain persistently poor — about 2 percent of the U.S. population, compared with 25 percent who experience short spells of poverty.

Last month, the Census Bureau reported a rapid increase in the number of poor Americans in recent years, even when the value of government benefits was counted as income. The new study provides a better understanding of the makeup of that group.

Long-term poverty strikes blacks in much higher proportions than whites — 62 percent

of the persistently poor are black. But contrary to the popular view, they are mostly out of the stereotypical urban welfare mothers or young, unemployed men. Nor are they apathetic or averse to advancement.

Actually, the small number of people who are persistently poor fit a completely different profile:

- One-third are old, or live in families headed by the old.
- Forty percent live in households in which the head of the family is disabled.
- Two-thirds live in the South, and most in rural areas.

Traditional arguments about whether the poor have behavioral patterns that trap them in self-perpetuating poverty are challenged in a new book, "Years of Poverty, Years of Plenty," that tracks family incomes over decades instead of taking one-time portraits of poverty.

"The discussion of the issues in the 1960s generated more heat than light, partly because of a lack of the necessary data to test the theories," wrote Greg J. Duncan and his colleagues Mary Corcoran and Patricia and Gerald Gurin recently in a paper summarizing the material in the book.

"The discussions in the 1960s, when based on data at all, tended to draw upon... small and potentially unrepresentative areas and populations," they said. "Today more relevant and empirical data are available."

The Duncan book is based on the largest and most long-term study ever done on family income changes. It reports the findings of

a study by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research, which followed 5,000 representative American families for 15 years. The new view of poverty also appears in a 40-year follow-up study of inner-city children published in the March issue of the American Journal of Psychiatry.

According to the Michigan study, one-quarter of the U.S. population fell below the official poverty line for one or more years during the 1970s. But less than one-tenth of them were persistently poor through eight or more of the 10 years.

George E. Vaillant of Dartmouth Medical School wrote in the current American Journal of Psychiatry that, "at first, the certainty of a self-perpetuating underclass appears so obvious as to require no proof."

"It seems that deprivations in childhood — which may induce malnutrition, abuse, overcrowding, unstable living situations, gross neglect, and inferior education and socialization — can only produce young adults with low levels of... work skills and with high levels of social distrust, hostility, and alienation," he wrote.

But in the data from both Mr. Duncan and Mr. Vaillant, a majority of children from impoverished homes escape poverty.

The University of Michigan data show both sides of the poverty question: A significant percent of the poor move out of poverty even to the highest income levels of society. But an almost equal number of the rich and middle class slip down to the bottom of society as well.

Mr. Meese wrote to Mr. Metzbaum. On Wednesday night, a Metzbaum aide, Roy Meyers, said that an internal Carter campaign paper on rural campaign strategy was addressed to Mr. Meese, then a Reagan election official, by another Reagan aide, Max Hugel, on Aug. 11, 1980.

Another former Reagan campaign official has told The Associated Press that he believes he forwarded classified State Department documents to Mr. Meese during the campaign.

Mr. Meyers said Mr. Metzbaum obtained the Hugel memo and the rural strategy document from the House subcommittee that acquired them during its 1983 investigation of allegations that the papers were leaked to Mr. Reagan's

Mondale's Reserve Perceived As Liability in Campaigning

(Continued from Page 1)

that he was virtually invincible, ignored the charges. This approach was obviously resented by voters, Mr. Mondale's aides say.

Beyond this, however, the failures in New England and the sense that Mr. Hart was gathering momentum are attributed to what one Mondale adviser termed a "mosaic of factors," ranging from the candidate's natural reserve and caution in his selection of staff members who largely mirror his own personal caution, and even his years as a senator from Minnesota and vice president under Jimmy Carter.

"No one out there really knows Mondale, but they think they do — he's been around for years, he's been around the track and people have already defined him," said one Mondale aide. "People have not defined Gary Hart. They're willing to give him more than one run around the track."

Another adviser, who is deeply troubled about the future of the campaign, said, "We fed into our own perceived weaknesses. Mondale's caution is a perceived weakness. That's an issue that hurts."

Mr. Mondale's campaign chairman and key strategist, James A. Johnson, is a Minnesota, like Mr. Mondale, and in many ways the two men are similar: low-key, formal, highly organized.

"This is an extraordinarily smart and experienced group of people, but everything is measured and weighed and, yes, cautious," said a longtime Mondale aide. "Maybe you need an aggressiveness, a brashness, a screamer on the campaign."

Voting on Meese Nomination Delayed

WASHINGTON — The Senate Judiciary Committee on Thursday delayed for a week a vote on Edwin Meese Jr.'s nomination as attorney general after new questions were raised about his role in the Reagan presidential campaign's use of purloined documents from President Jimmy Carter's campaign.

The committee chairman, Senator Strom Thurmond, Republican of South Carolina, said he would agree to delay the vote and ask Mr. Meese, President Ronald Reagan's counselor, whether he would agree to return to testify about the matter.

Mr. Meese's main critic on the committee, Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, Democrat of Ohio, said Thursday he had fresh questions for Mr. Meese about contradictions in his testimony and about possible involvement in the transfer of Carter campaign documents.

There is evidence that "he was very, very much involved to that," Mr. Metzenbaum told the committee.

The committee had been scheduled to vote on the nomination Thursday, but Senators Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware, Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts and Patrick J. Leahy of Vermont, all Democrats, objected, saying they had submitted written questions to Mr. Meese but had not received answers.

Later Thursday, Mr. Meese sent responses to the questions, but copies were not immediately available for review. Mr. Thurmond had allowed the questions to be submitted late Tuesday before closing public hearings on the nomination, rather than forcing Mr. Meese to answer them in person.

Mr. Meese repeated denials Thursday of involvement in the transfer of Carter materials. "I have no knowledge of any effort by the 1980 Reagan-Bush presidential campaign" to obtain Carter docu-

ments, Mr. Meese wrote to Mr. Metzbaum. On Wednesday night, a Metzbaum aide, Roy Meyers, said that an internal Carter campaign paper on rural campaign strategy was addressed to Mr. Meese, then a Reagan election official, by another Reagan aide, Max Hugel, on Aug. 11, 1980.

Another former Reagan campaign official has told The Associated Press that he believes he forwarded classified State Department documents to Mr. Meese during the campaign.

Mr. Meyers said Mr. Metzbaum obtained the Hugel memo and the rural strategy document from the House subcommittee that acquired them during its 1983 investigation of allegations that the papers were leaked to Mr. Reagan's

campaign. Mr. Meese said in a letter last year to Representative Donald J. Albosta, Democrat of Michigan and chairman of the subcommittee, that he knew nothing about the Reagan campaign's obtaining such documents.

"I have no personal knowledge of the use of any such material by anyone involved in the campaign," Mr. Meese said in a letter July 18 to Mr. Albosta. "Please be informed that I have in my possession no documents, records or any other materials that would have any bearing on, or relations to, the subject of the inquiry."

The rural strategy document was found in Mr. Meese's campaign files in the Hoover Institution in California, according to a House source who asked not to be identified.

WASHINGTON — Regular beer drinking may increase the chances of developing rectal cancer, while drinking wine and whiskey may contribute to lung cancer, according to a U.S. government study published Thursday.

The increased risk showed up at relatively low levels of alcohol consumption. The report was prepared by researchers from the National Cancer Institute and the Kuakini Medical Center in Honolulu.

While they found no association between drinking and cancers of the stomach, colon and prostate among 8,000 Japanese men in Hawaii, the scientists did find statistically significant evidence that certain types of alcoholic beverages may increase the risk of rectal and lung cancers.

One of the researchers, Dr. Earl S. Pollack, said that the "strongest finding" was that the men who consumed 500 ounces (about 14.5 liters) or more of beer a month had a three times greater chance of contracting cancer of the rectum. This group ranged from about 1.5 to 8 cans of beer a day, with an average of about 3.5. This risk, however, did not show up among wine and whiskey drinkers, he said.

More surprising, he said, was a "significantly higher" risk of lung cancer for those who consumed at least 50 ounces of whiskey or wine a month. Their risk was more than twice that of people who did not drink. At the lower end, this translates to little more than one shot of whiskey or less than one glass of wine daily.

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Hart Sees 'Watershed' Year With Voters Rejecting Past

(Continued from Page 1)

a reader and an intellectual who specializes in analyzing issues and avoiding ideological positions. He suggested that his sudden popular strength reflected a historic hunger of Americans to break out of established approaches to the nation's problems.

"I think there has been a pent-up desire in this country to break out of the old political modes and old arrangements for a long, long time," he said. "I think people thought they got it in '76 and I think some people think they got it in '80. But I think there's still an awful lot of people out there that have been frustrated for a long time by assassinations, by Watergate, by Vietnam, and I think there's been a tremendous desire for somebody to express that latent idealism, that desire for national unity, for a common purpose."

As he does in his speeches, Mr. Hart repeatedly compared the current election campaign to those of 1932 and 1960, invoking the memories of Franklin D. Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy. Rather than being ideological, Mr. Hart said, both men were innovators who responded to special circumstances, and he cast himself in that same role now.

"I am not saying I'm the only human being on Earth to turn this country around by any means," he continued. "But I do think a second Ronald Reagan term means a serious decline in so many ways for this country, and perhaps for the world. I do not think this is an ordinary election in its implications."

"Five, 10 years from now," he said, "the current circumstances will be so apparent to people —

two dramatic revolutions. One is the emergence, unwillingly, of this country into the international economy, symbolized as much as anything else by the OPEC oil embargo and the Japanese import problem. The second is the transformation of our own domestic economy to one increasingly based on services. I can't think of a time, probably, in American history where this country has undergone two dramatic revolutions simultaneously."

"Now if those circumstances aren't as profound, or almost as profound, as the Great Depression, then I don't know what is."

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Unready for Combat...

Despite record peacetime military budgets in recent years, Pentagon reports indicate that, by some measures, the U.S. armed services are less ready for combat than before. General John Vessey, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, responds that the decline is an "accounting anomaly," since a military unit waiting to receive a new kind of equipment is automatically classified as unready and since, he says, servicemen are now better trained and equipped than they were a few years ago.

But defense analysts warn that, bookkeeping discrepancies aside, the Reagan administration's planned \$2-trillion military buildup may leave the U.S. defense establishment unready to deal with possible threats. Why do policy-makers shrug off these warnings?

One reason is that the warnings are far from new. Many analysts, looking at the administration's ambitious weapons-buying policies, have warned that even the huge budgets being sought will not cover the initial purchase price of the weapons, much less the large costs required to maintain and operate them. The tendency to "shortchange" readiness" seems ingrained in the military planning and budget process. Developing and procuring space-age weaponry is more glamorous—and easier to sell in Congress—than the tedious business of making sure that forces are ready

and able to go where they are needed. Other charges presented in recent news stories are not new either. Ever since the Reagan buildup began, some analysts have complained that the Pentagon's buying plans were not grounded in a clear concept of the kinds of threats the United States can reasonably expect to counter.

By planning to do too much, the nation may find itself unready to deal with any adversary more threatening than an island police force, or so one version of the argument goes. Then there is interservice rivalry, the tendency of each military service to "prepare for its own war"—as the military planner William Kaufmann describes it. The duplicative weapon systems, contorted chains of command and unnecessarily complicated mission assignments produced by that rivalry have been the target of military reformers for decades.

So what else is new? What is new is that the costs of business-as-usual are up. The military buildup is contributing to the deficits that haunt the future of the United States, and it is locking in military spending patterns for years to come. Are Congress and the administration so ridden with the habits of the past that they cannot deal with this threat to the country's economic and military security?

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

... Except With Latrines

To understand some of the priorities of military procurement, consider the U.S. Army's new Sergeant York air-defense gun.

The weapon is a computerized, radar-guided pair of guns mounted on a tank chassis. Designed to shoot down planes and helicopters, the weapon is programmed to fire at withering blasts. In recent tests, the new Defense Week reports, the first production model ignored all the targets presented to it. But the weapon is no dummy. Instead it zeroed in on what it considered a more promising target: the exhaust fan in a nearby latrine.

All new weapons have bugs, says a manufacturer. Then why not fix them in the prototype rather than in the production models?

But the Sergeant York's flaws transcend repair. Its radar, adapted from a fighter plane's, is probably too delicate to withstand rough terrain; should it keep working, its emissions will give away its unit's position.

The gun is a different caliber from other NATO guns. And it can shoot planes only if they fly slowly in straight lines, leaving helicopters as its only real target. But a man with a machine gun can bring down a helicopter. The U.S. Army should know. It lost 4,643 helicopters in Vietnam, nearly all of them to rifles and

machine guns. Why does it need radar-guided guns, which cost \$6.5 million each?

Because, as Gregg Easterbrook has recounted in *The Atlantic Monthly*, in 1973 the Israelis captured a Soviet radar-controlled gun called the Shikla. Tested by the army, the Shikla proved a poor weapon, incapable of hitting maneuvering aircraft. But the army was envious. Ten years later it has a high-tech, armor-plated lemon all its own.

After the test fiasco of the Sergeant York, will Congress cut the \$4.2 billion budgeted for the program? No. Because of jobs and contractor pressure, Congress can almost never cut a weapon once production has started.

But, knowing its own weakness, it is pursuing other reforms. Last year it told the Pentagon to seek warrants on all weapons and to set up a truly independent testing office. The intensity of the protests now heard from the Pentagon and its contractors betrays how seriously these two simple reforms threaten the present procurement system.

Apparently combat-effective weaponry is not the highest concern of that system. Let those who disagree ponder the Sergeant York gun shooting out the fan in the latrine.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

From Boom to Steady Growth

Despite rumbles from the Gulf and firmer American interest rates, the dollar is sliding.

The good news about the dollar is the reverse of last year's gloom. As it falls, American companies become more competitive with foreign ones, therefore less vocal for trade protection. Overborrowed countries like Brazil and Mexico find it easier to service their foreign debt, most of which is denominated in dollars. Trans-Atlantic relations improve, because West European governments had long complained that the dollar's rise in 1981-83 forced them to raise their interest rates.

Where creditors have called a halt before—for poorer countries like Mexico, rich ones like Britain in the mid-1970s and France in the early 1980s—the profligate country has found retrenchment painful. The best retrencher is the government which, by cutting its spending or raising taxes, spreads the pain around. Finding that interest rates have to rise to curb the private sector's borrowing.

So far, the United States is choosing to concentrate rather than spread the pain. While the dollar has been falling this year, interest rates have been rising. Yet the markets are longing to reward measures that would cut the budget deficit or even just promise to do so. A lower dollar and cheaper money could turn 1983's boom into years of steady growth.

—THE ECONOMIST (London).

The Message of the Losers

Nobody likes a loser, so don't expect too many kind words for Alan Cranston, Ernest Hollings and Reubin Askew following their withdrawals from the race for the Democratic presidential nomination. But in taking leave of the campaign, all three men could claim consolation prizes. Senator Cranston's supporters already have taken the credit for the emphasis

other candidates, including Gary Hart, have placed on a nuclear freeze.

For their part, Senator Hollings and Mr. Askew can argue convincingly that their respective emphases on free trade and fiscal responsibility identified an important theme for the eventual nominee: the need to fight the election in the political center.

—THE PITTSBURGH POST-GAZETTE.

Election-Year Policy Paralysis

President Reagan, unlike his predecessor, has not given his personal attention to the Middle East. That must change. It is up to the president, for instance, to exert what influence he has in Israel to at least restrain the construction of new settlements. That, in turn, might convince the Arab world of something it has never believed: that the United States is willing to put pressure on Israel to make concessions needed for peace.

Such action would also encourage and strengthen moderates in the Arab world and thus increase prospects for compromise by the Palestinians and others. The worst thing for the United States to do is what, in an election year, is most likely: nothing.

—THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL.

Nigeria's Religious Riots

The religious riots in Nigeria left up to a thousand dead, according to one Nigerian newspaper. Other press sources reported streets blocked with mutilated bodies, sect members lynched by wild mobs, a massive flow of men, women and children trying to escape the blind violence. The riots constitute an important test. Like the administration of Shugu Shagari, the generals now in power in Lagos do not know how to end the violence and its latent capacity to contaminate the predominantly Moslem north.

—LE MONDE (Paris).

FROM OUR MARCH 9 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Transvaal's New Trade Links

LONDON — The report that a working arrangement has been practically arrived at between the Transvaal Government and the Portuguese authorities regarding Lourenço Marques railway and the harbor works is, says the "Standard," substantially correct. The document is expected shortly to be signed in Johannesburg. Although few details are ascertainable, it is believed the arrangement will ultimately prove to be the working of both railways and harbor in connection with the South African railway system and the payment of a fixed percentage of the Transvaal carrying trade to the Portuguese authorities. Such an arrangement will also necessitate and provide for considerable capital expenditure from British sources on both railway and harbor works.

1934: Revealing American Swimsuit

CHICAGO — Wear for the well-dressed 1934 sportsman and sportswoman were shown here at the National Sporting Goods Distributors' Association. Bathing suits — what little there is left to them — reveal the word is used advisedly) the most interesting innovations. Two-piece suits are taboo. Bright colors predominate. Rubber bathing suits, with almost as many colors as the rainbow, will be popular, judging from the large number on display. For women they consist of a pair of tight-fitting track pants and just enough else to escape even the most lenient beach censor. For men, there is a choice between suits with and without slits. Track pants with rubber pockets for cigarettes are an innovation. Loose pull-over jerseys are provided in colors for beach wear.

Against Using U.S. Troops in the Gulf

By S. Fred Singer

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Virginia — There has been a lot of hand-wringing about an imminent Iranian blockade of the Strait of Hormuz or other action that could halt the flow of oil from the Gulf. The matter becomes serious when the Pentagon talks about the need for military intervention to permit the "uninterrupted flow of the life-blood of the Free World," or when the White House, at least under Jimmy Carter, plans for a Rapid Deployment Force that could be used to keep oil moving in the Gulf.

It is worth recalling that, for good reasons of their own, none of the Arab states to be protected wants a Rapid Deployment Force base on its territory. The real question, however, is whether U.S. military intervention aimed at guaranteeing the flow of oil to the world would be necessary or effective.

It is generally agreed among experts that an Iranian naval blockade of the strait, or even a continued mine-laying operation, is not feasible. The most likely scenario is the sinking of one or more oil tankers by Iranian guns. This would not physically block the strait, but its net effect, some fear, would be a "prohibitive" rise in insurance rates — "prohibitive" suggesting a large price increase to consumers. Yet even this gloomy scenario does not square with oil economics and with the fact that there is a single world oil market and a single world price.

Consider as an example today's prices: A production cost of 50 cents per barrel for Saudi oil, a shipping cost of \$1 and a world price of \$30 (for oil landed in Rotterdam or Houston). Saudi Arabia would "net back" \$29 (the world price less the shipping cost) and make a profit of \$28.50 per barrel. Now assume an increased insurance premium per tanker run that translates to \$5 per barrel. Since Saudi oil still has to compete on the world market with everyone else's oil, the insurance costs would be paid by the producer, not the consumer. The Saudis' price at the shipping

terminal would drop to \$24 and their profit to \$23.50 per barrel. Why wouldn't the other producers raise their prices by \$5, making the world price \$35 per barrel? The quick answer is they cannot. If they could raise the price to consumers, they would have done so long ago without waiting for a tanker to sink.

Should the United States care if Saudi Arabia transfers part of its oil profits to Lloyd's of London? Is it worth risking American lives? Or should it simply be noted that this transaction would leave the Saudis less money to be transferred to Syria to purchase arms from Russia?

If Iran sinks a tanker in the strait, it is likely that the insurance rates will rise also for tankers carrying Iranian oil, cutting deeply into Iran's oil profits. While one cannot guarantee that the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's government would act rationally, this financial

loss alone might dissuade Iran from further sinkings.

On the other hand, Iran might attack oil-loading platforms to punish Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates for providing financial and other support to Iraq. This could reduce the flow of oil from the Gulf for up to several weeks or months. But while their defenses have yet to be tested, Arab oil countries are well equipped to protect themselves.

Of course, the attacker has the advantage of surprise and can choose the mode of attack: It might be direct or through sabotage or terrorism. U.S. intervention thus might not be productive. On the contrary, encouraged by a U.S. threat to intervene, Iraq might attack Iran's oil terminal to provoke Iran and bring American military involvement.

Meanwhile, there is considerable

excess capacity in the world to make up for lost production: there are strategic stockpiles in major consuming nations, and a sizable reserve is owned by Saudi Arabia and stored in the Caribbean. Oil prices may not rise at all unless there is panic. With oil markets glutted, the destruction of oil facilities is no worse for world oil supplies than the cutoff of Iraqi oil exports by Iran in 1980 or the self-imposed reduction of Saudi output in 1981 and 1982 from 10.5 million to less than 4 million barrels per day.

If the United States has learned anything from Lebanon, it is the need to analyze the situation carefully before committing itself to a combat role in the Gulf area.

The writer, who was deputy assistant secretary of the interior from 1967 to 1971, is a member of the Energy Policy Studies Center of the University of Virginia. He wrote this article for *The New York Times*.



'You're gettin' that trouble in your fuel pump again.'

The Remarkable Resilience of Chairman Arafat

By Flora Lewis

UNIS — The most impressive thing about Yasser Arafat is his resilience. The chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization talks with pride about fighting the Israelis for 88 days in southern Lebanon and Beirut, "the longest Arab-Israeli war," he says, and about his 48 days besieged by Syrian-backed forces in Tripoli, in northern Lebanon.

With his characteristic grin, he concludes, "We're still here. That he is not to be received visitors not in a military headquarters but in a sparsely furnished villa near the Tunisian capital. Asked to explain how he bounces back from his defeats, Mr. Arafat gave an astonishing answer. He said it was the children "who are my strength and my weakness. I read the future in their eyes. But when I saw the horror and fear in their eyes in Beirut, I agreed to withdraw."

"I'm a believer," he continued. "The children came to Jesus. We Palestinians were under a Roman occupation. We sent a fisherman to Rome, St. Peter, who didn't only occupy Rome but occupied the hearts of the people of Rome."

With his comparison with Judeo-Christian history, "Judaism is not a race," he said. "It is a religion adopted by some of our ancestors, like Christianity and Islam. We are all Semites."

Mr. Arafat's anti-Israeli and anti-American stand has not changed. He said, with a satisfied air, that Jordan's King Hussein and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt had returned from Washington "empty-handed." He is vague and elusive about his plans.

But a subtle difference in his mood came through in a conversation that lasted nearly four hours. At some moments he allowed his smiling, grizzled face to turn sad and pained.

He spoke of a Palestinian friend who died recently in London and of the difficulty of finding a place to bury him. "Truly," Mr. Arafat said as though it had just occurred to him, "I don't know where I will be buried. None of us does."

The interview was arranged after his associates expressed distress over publication in this column (11/17, Feb. 24) of a charge by the ex-PLO spokesman Mahmoud Labadi that Mr. Arafat had acquiesced in the murder of Issam Sartawi, a PLO official who was seeking a way to peace through negotiation. These associates said it was untrue, harmfully unfair, and needed correction.

Mr. Arafat said that Mr. Labadi, who has gone on to the Syrians, was "a traitor," and he spoke warmly of Mr. Sartawi as "a very brave man, a very great loss." He had urged Mr. Sartawi not to go to the Socialist International meeting in Portugal, where he was assassinated in a hotel lobby last spring. There had been threats against Mr. Sartawi in a magazine "printed by Syrian Air Force

intelligence," Mr. Arafat said. He was convincing.

But it was clear, as much as anything can be clear in the chairman's rambling style, that while he encouraged Mr. Sartawi's probes for recognition by the United States, he was not really committed to respond without concessions. Reports of his own 1981-82 talks on the same question with John Mroz, director of the New York-based Institute for East-West Security Studies, were "exaggerated," he said. Instead of contending that agreement had been thwarted by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, he said "discussions were continuing at that time."

Mr. Arafat's current rage was reserved for a House subcommittee amendment to the Foreign Aid Bill for Israel following disclosure of the talks with Mr. Mroz. It would forbid any official or agent acting for the United States to deal with the PLO.

"Truly this is insulting. They treat us like rats, like red Indians," he said repeatedly. He spoke at length of a "very bad lesson" from America in 1977, when negotiations were conducted with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance through Egypt and Syria.

Mr. Arafat said he had accepted terms requiring endorsement of UN Resolution 242 "with our own reservations," in return for a U.S. commitment to "open dialogue with the PLO, recognition, and a promise to help us for our independent state." Then, he said, the United States re-

neged. At the time, Mr. Vance indicated that he had received a pledge to remove from the PLO charter the goal of liquidating Israel as well as to accept Resolution 242, but that Mr. Arafat reneged for lack of support.

It is another example in the long history of Middle Eastern diplomatic failure through ambiguity.

Most of all, Mr. Arafat spoke of the "volcano" of fury and frustration that he said was about to blow up the Arab world, and the "stupidity of the U.S. spoiling its naughty baby," a reference to Israel, instead of paying attention to the danger. He said this almost as a threat, and yet with passive acceptance. Volcanoes can send tremors around the world and darken its skies, but the main victims are those who live on their flanks.

The New York Times.

Uneasy Guardians of NATO's North

By John C. Ausland

OSLO — Like other Europeans, Norwegians are trying to keep their balance these days at a time when the sands — or snows, as the case may be — are shifting under their feet. Already somewhat isolated on NATO's "northern flank," they are not finding it easy to adjust to the tensions within the alliance.

The discovery of a KGB agent in the Norwegian Foreign Ministry, though traumatic for the Conservative-led government of Kaare Willoch, has faded, with little apparent effect on Soviet-Norwegian relations. But the agent, Arne Treholt, who headed the ministry's press section, is a member of the Labor Party, and this could have a lingering impact in the 1985 elections.

The Norwegians, meanwhile, have invited Soviet observers to attend what are being billed here as "the largest military exercises ever conducted in Norway." A U.S. carrier task force, with a contingent of marines on board, has left the East Coast of the United States. As it sails into the Norwegian sea, the task force will play games with mock Soviet naval forces. In a war, the real Soviet forces would seek to interrupt U.S. reinforcement and resupply of Europe and defend the Soviet bastion in the Barents Sea.

Norwegian and allied ground and air forces will meanwhile conduct exercises in northern Norway, related to the defense of airfields that are vital to NATO strategy. The Russians complain loudly about what they call NATO's conversion of Norway into a base for aggression. But most Norwegians, like other West Europeans, prefer to proceed on the implicit assumption that NATO is a solid guarantee against conflict — and that they will therefore not have to face up to the implications of NATO's reliance on a nuclear deterrent.

any rise in oil prices, there is concern about Norwegian oil tankers, several of which are involved in the Gulf oil trade.

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International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Same Set, Different Play

Regarding the column "West Bank Approaches: Four Roads, Little Hope" (Feb. 27) by Stephen S. Rosenfeld:

A few days ago, I, too, crossed from Jordan into Israel via the Allenby Bridge. No Israeli soldier threatened to confiscate my luggage at the border. Instead, when I apologized for coming from Jordan, a couple of soldiers said good-nightly that they would have liked to see places like Amman and Petra themselves if only that were possible.

An occurrence such as the one described by Mr. Rosenfeld is probably rare and need not have been mentioned. There are, uncoincidentally, corrupt border personnel all over the world. Israel has no monopoly on them.

I, too, visited the West Bank, but the settlers I spoke to were anything but willing to be "accommodated." Instead they said that they would fight to the last bullet and to the last drop of blood rather than give up one inch of the land on which they have built their settlements.

I also take exception to Mr. Rosenfeld's observation that the Israelis are "reneging on pledges to trade territory for peace." They gave up the Sinai and got nothing in return except a rather shaky peace treaty. Still, the Israelis have kept their pledge.

TAMARA PRISTIN.

New York.

Don't Prejudice UNESCO

Regarding the opinion column "Pressing UNESCO to Clean Up" (March 3) by Flora Lewis:

This scandalous attack on the director-general of UNESCO is an abuse of journalistic privilege. The writer has already condemned and sentenced the director-general without even waiting for the results of the review to which he has agreed.

A responsible journalist would have applauded the gesture of Ama-

dou Mahtar M'bow and not have anticipated what she hopes will be the findings of this review. The writer sinks to infamous depths by stating that "insiders say that some records are already being removed and presumably destroyed," apparently in order to be able to continue this vendetta should the inquiry reveal that there has been no serious mismanagement or corruption.

The review committee from the United States should pay special attention to the contribution of the American members of the UNESCO secretariat. U.S. nationals occupy far more professional posts in the organization than the nationals of any other member-state.

L. DE SILVA.

The writer covers urban topics for *The Washington Post*.

Exporting America's Urban Ideas

By Neal R. Peirce

SALZBURG, Austria — The decade of the 1970s was the golden era of American learning from Europe. Historic preservation, pedestrian-scaled cities, waterfront revival, pleasing urban design — all flowed westward across the Atlantic. Today those ideas are being applied successfully in U.S. cities large and small.

But in the 1980s Europe may do well to learn from the United States. European governments are seriously overcommitted and short of cash. The path to economic survival may require some adaptation of America's historic strengths: informal citizen-based association and public-private partnership.

That is a strong conclusion after a two-week conference of urbanists from 18 nations at the Salzburg Seminar on American Studies. It is affirmed by many Americans who have studied the contrasts in American and European development.

But it is not a vision shared by all foreigners. When Americans suggest that private corporations can be a part of urban revival, or that economic revival schemes can flourish from the grass roots instead of being devised by central governments, they are sometimes told that such approaches may work in the United States but just are not appropriate in other cultures.

The resistance is the least in Britain, whose Glasgow, Birmingham and Liverpool have been experiencing industrial decline parallel to that of the United States. The British have already embraced such unconventional approaches as enterprise zones, small business "incubators" and a program copied almost exactly from America's urban-development action grant (UDAG) effort.

Most Europeans, however, believe that business and government should operate at arm's length — unless government is totally in charge. The Mediterranean countries seem least ready for new partnerships.

Countries like Spain, a Spanish planner said at Salzburg, have only recently thrown off authoritarian regimes that tolerated ruthless private business operations. Portugal, Spain, Italy and Greece all have socialist governments that are not about to let the private sector have a major role.

The ruling powers in their countries, Mediterranean representatives



Drawing by George Bell.

told me, would regard independent citizen-business-neighborhood initiatives as threats.

"It's hard to volunteer an idea," an Egyptian said, if you know that it "might get you into trouble." Added a Turk, "The people at the top might call you a traitor."

Americans' optimistic stories of tenant self-management, of community-based enterprise development or of a burgeoning of corporate social responsibility are hard to accept in such settings. And sometimes in Northern Europe, too.

When a U.S. firm operating in Belgium offered a community swimming pool, the town rejected it as a disgusting, inappropriate offer. Some Europeans look at corporations and automatically expect greed and evil. Such attitudes will inevitably change in the face of hard times, says Benjamin Reed, former president of the German Marshall Fund of the United States. European countries, he notes, "have double-digit unemployment and inflation rates. They offer citizens enormously generous 'safety nets' — real ones, not phantoms like ours. They have generous middle-class protections akin to our Social Security. But there's a bottom to every bucket."

Some North European countries are starting to grasp that point. Building on models he heard at a U.S.-European conference, Oslo's deputy city manager, Arne Heilemann, has set up "lead" — a civic group tapping private-sector support to undertake local projects that government can no longer afford. The group, unprecedented in recent Norwegian history, has backing from every political camp.

History explains the cultural chasms between the two continents, says Renee Berger, a leading U.S. analyst of public-private partnerships. In Europe, government flourished and formed powerful bureaucracies before business got a real foothold. Elites educated at exclusive universities filled top civil service ranks. Government, not private charity, took care of the needy.

In America, by contrast, government was suspect from colonial days onward. From Jacksonians to Populists, Americans believed that every man could fill most government jobs. It let business — from entrepreneurs to massive corporations — lead the society. Not until the 1930s did Americans start to build a strong national government.

Ever since Alexis de Tocqueville's travels through America in the 1830s, Europeans have detected an American penchant for innovative civic association and a belief that individuals can effect change. Free-floating, risk-taking, flexible, open to alliances bridging lines of class, wealth, ideology, party — who is to say that the best of the American spirit should not be timely export in the hard-pressed world of the 1980s?

The writer covers urban topics for *The Washington Post*.

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Herald Tribune WEEKEND

March 9, 1984

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Down Home for Mardi Gras

by John Ed Bradley

PELOUSAS, Louisiana — You may talk French or talk dirty, and you may dance on the bare back of a shetland mule named Jolie Blonde, up high and daring in your Mardi Gras mask and bright satin gown, a fifth of Old Crow swishing about in your hip pocket, but unless it burns truly in your heart that you're a blessed savage on Fat Tuesday, then, brother, you ain't a Coonass.

The native returned home after a year. He stepped out of a rented car, a shiny Olds Cutlass, and he said, "Comment ça va, mes amis?" to the storm of crazy faces. Cajuns all, those white descendants of the Frenchmen exiled from Canada 200-odd years ago, who sat on horses and took long, agonizing swigs of Boone's Farm Country Keweenaw and cold Dixie beer. He was too polite for his own good, knowing full well it wasn't yet dawn and they were already drunk.

This was the first week in March and the world was a rainy cold front moving across south Louisiana from the nearby Gulf Coast, sweeping and turning its wet rear end across little Church Point, a village of less than 4,600 in the healthy gut of Acadia. And this was the Saddle Tramp Club on the road out of town, the meeting place of 200 Cajuns ("Don't call us Cajuns, no. Call us what we is. Call us Coonasses" — even though no one here seems to know just where the word comes from) who gathered to participate in a rite, a run on horseback through the hinterland begging sausage and live poultry, onions and bell peppers and bags of white rice, all the basic ingredients of a gumbo that the women of Church Point would prepare at day's end.

"No women on the ride," says John Fringe, co-captain of the parade. "And no Yankees. Only Coonasses. I seen a fella down yonda dressed like a crawfish. He's so pretty he smells like a girl, him. I got to go ask him what he is."

The native takes a shot of easy peace from the wine bottle of Donald Perron, who is dancing the Cajun two-step on the saddle sliding down the swollen belly of his horse. Perron wears a yellow wig, an Afro and a clown's suit his mother-in-law made for him last year. His face is painted half-black and half-white, with a goofy star over each eye, and his tongue is so heavy from abuse that it looks like a lazy clapper in a bell.

"I ain't been to bed in two days, me," he says, "and I ain't going for two more. Me and Hamman Deshotels saddled up our horses at 2 this morning and rode till 6, through the rice fields and the swamps and wherever the whiskey took us. We come from Mamou. We ended up here."

Deshotels gives the native a bottle of wine. The native's mother being a full-blooded Coonass, he feels it his duty to ride as hard and as quickly as possible and to try to lose the Yankee infection that has clouded his tongue since he left home last spring.

He rides on a sideboard wagon, chews on a piece of hay and ponders the reasons for this

journey and this dive into happy insanity. Mardi Gras is one of those festivals of madness that erupt on a regular basis among human-kind and to a true-blue Coonass it's a last chance at hard living before the Lenten season, that 40-day dead zone of fasting and sacrifice for Catholics. Ash Wednesday follows the Mardi Gras partying, and boys like the native have always dreaded giving up their proclivity for beer or cigarettes or, God forbid, pretty Cajun girls on the day after Fat Tuesday. So they go out and raise 22 kinds of hell on the day before.

"Allons se mettre dans le chemin," they shout in a French all their own. Let us get on down the road. "Pour demander la charité." To ask for charity. "Poulet gras." Fat chicken. "Capitaine, Capitaine, voyage ton drap." Captain, Captain, wave your flag.

A Cajun melody from a radio comes across the muddy two-acre Saddle Tramp spread, and

'You get north of Shreveport and you lose the South. All you got is Americans up dare. Well, I'm an American, but I'm a Cajun first. . . We got a home here in Loozianne. So go back, you. And take your time. But tell 'em we'll live here forever.'

Deshotels sings what precious chanky-chank he can remember of "Te Petite, Te Mignon."

"Who's singing?" Perron shouts, rocking back on his heels and fondling his Boone's Farm.

"Panasonic," Deshotels says and falls off his horse.

Perron gives a neighbor's mule a belt of the cheap wine.

"Me," he says, "I was singing last night, me. I was singing and drinking and that's why I ain't got no more wife, me. She saw me riding a little French girl on the back of my horse and I told her to pack my bags and say goodbye to Donald Perron." He pulls the bottle from the mule's mouth and takes a belt. He offers a drink to the native, who is now nursing his own bottle. "When you don't quit you don't hurt," he says. "Remember dat. So don't quit."

Church Point is renowned for being the only town in the United States with two international queens, according to R.L. Savoy, a local

chiropractor. These are Kristina Bordelon, the International Yam Queen, and Gwen Dugas, the International Rice Festival Queen, both of whom wear smiles docile enough to tame a wild hog.

They walk on their tiptoes through the field crowded with bucking horses and mules hitched to buggies and sideboards, and with drunken men and boys dressed in primitive costumes. Except for the old women in bonnets and country dresses who are in the dance hall making room for the gumbo, the two queens are the only folks around who smell halfway human and who can walk a straight line.

"Why do we drink?" asks Rod Wimberly.

"You must mean why not?"

A Cajun band complete with a fiddle, an accordion and a Coonass version of Frank Sinatra kicks into a tune from its position at the head of the parade in Dalton Rogers's Band Wagon, and they are good, too, sending shill notes from here to Point Blue and a sound like that of soul train crashing. But the drummer can only shrug his shoulders when the native asks him their name.

"Blood, Sweat and Beer," says Don Forester, who tows an outhouse behind his Rim-racker's Express, which is a barbecue buggy pulled by miniature mules named Clovis and Louis. "Dey ain't worried about dare name, dem. Dey worried about dare sound."

"Hey, Mardi Gras!" the "court" or procession shouts as it makes its way across a dead bayou and a railroad track and onto the Jag-neauville road. They are led by Russell Quibodeaux, who goes by the name of "Le Capitain" as a matter of tradition. He wears a purple cape and, unlike the rest of the men in the parade, he wears no mask.

He crosses a cattle guard and approaches a grizzled old man standing on his front porch. Their dialogue ends with a sweep of Le Capitain's white flag signaling permission to enter the property, and a hint of men on horseback races over the open sewer ditch and a hot-wire fence to the barnyard. The band kicks into a variation on a theme by Clifton Chénier. "Faites des macaques!" Perron shouts, dancing on the back of his horse. "Make like monkeys!"

The farmer holds high a fat white chicken. The band plays louder and the shouts rise. The old man tosses the bird above the outstretched arms of the men. It struggles to fly, but lands less than 10 yards from the court, which pounces on the doomed fowl and sends a cloud of feathers floating off. The native watches as Carl LeBlanc, himself dressed like a chicken, rips the bird's head off and stuffs it in his Kewpie doll shorts. "Poulet gras," he shouts.

Fat chicken, fat chicken.

The court rides off for more fresh meat and gumbo goodies.

LeBlanc races through the train of party wagons and horses with his chicken held high, then shoves it without warning into the

Continued on page 6

On Bob Fosse's Dark Side

PARIS — Although not quite born in a trunk, Bob Fosse began in vaudeville at the age of 9 and made his professional dancing debut at 13. When he became a choreographer, his first Broadway show, "The Pajama Game," (1956) was, from a dancing point of view, dynamite. When he turned to film directing with "Sweet Charity," (1968) he was amazingly surefooted. "I don't

MARY BLUME

know of any other director who entered moviemaking so late in life and developed such technical proficiency," Pauline Kael wrote. "Fosse is a true prodigy."

He won an Oscar in 1972 for his second film, "Cabaret," and in the same year got a TV Emmy for "Liza With a Z" and two Broadway Tony awards for directing and choreographing "Pippin."

"When I started choreography I was afraid to talk, the paces seemed to go on and on. Now I can laugh," Fosse says. Films still scare him. "When I go back to making them, I forget filmmaking terms."

Fosse, 56, is slight, soft-spoken, acutely sensitive to reviews. He always wears black because, he has said, it doesn't show wrinkles. He thinks that next he would like to do "something with movement" or a light film. He can't decide. "I don't know if I'm being indolent or choosy or artistic," he says. He is shepherding his newest film, "Star 80," through its European openings and is still reeling from some of the American reactions. "I didn't expect it would make so many people angry with me. I'm not sure why it did."

"Star 80" is based on the real life and death of Dorothy Stratten, who began as a Dairy Queen waitress in her native Vancouver, rose to becoming a Playboy Playmate and had just finished her first important screen role, in Peter Bogdanovich's "They All Laughed," when her husband, a low-life hustler named Paul Snider who had launched her career, shot her and then killed himself.

It is, as Fosse admits, a scornful, angry film shot in the candied pastels of a Playboy centerfold. The pace of the film is, in the Fosse style, swift and unrelenting but Fosse is hurt by suggestions that it is horribly violent. "Morally, I don't try to hold back. I try to hold back on the visual side because the morality would be violated by sex and violence."

"People said I should have drawn out Lenny Bruce's death." He made "Lenny," with Dustin Hoffman, in 1975. "They said I could have had people crying. Instead, I did it very quickly." One of Bruce's last acts while dying was to try to open a jar of peanut butter; Fosse still regrets that he couldn't find a way to put that in.

For the first time, Fosse wrote his own screenplay for "Star 80," basing it on an article in the Village Voice called "Death of a Playmate" in which Paul Snider, Hugh Hefner and Peter Bogdanovich were fingered as exploiters of Dorothy Stratten. Fosse in the film emphasizes Snider, a muscle-builder who practices his sincere smile in the mirror and believes deeply in the Playboy success ethic. One reason audiences may have been upset by the picture, Fosse suggests, is that they find themselves identifying with the villain. Snider, in his constant search for self-improvement and material gain.

"Star 80" stars Mariel Hemingway as Stratten and Eric Roberts as Snider. While filming, Fosse often acted as an off-camera voice for an actor or called out instructions during shooting. He also used music, from Eric Clapton's "Lay Down Sally" to Richard Strauss's "Death and Transfiguration," to get his actors in the mood. As the semi-autobiographical film "All That Jazz" suggested and as "Star 80" confirms, he is strongly manipulative, both of audiences and actors, and increasingly fascinated by death.

"There is a high mortality rate in my pictures," he has said.

Fosse has directed only five films, which meant, to his embarrassment, that a recent



Bob Fosse.

homage at the Paris Cinéma-thèque had to be fleshed out with films in which he acted, such as "The Affairs of Dobie Gillis" (1953). He sees "Star 80" as a criticism of Hollywood in that it is a comment on what he calls "the generality that every young girl will be exploited in a place where image is so important."

"That doesn't happen on the stage — you have to have some foundation, some training. I am appalled by Hollywood," Fosse adds. "The trouble is that the image is quite seductive. Even to this day I find it seductive, that's why I don't live there."

For the film he used the outside of Stratten's house (inside, he says, blood still splatters some walls) and a reproduction of Hugh Hefner's Playboy mansion. He has been a guest at the real mansion.

"It's a world filled with movie stars and young girls, with Hefner moving down the hallway in pajamas, moving very swiftly. Men in my age bracket try to be young, so they move that much more swiftly."

"Even if you go to dislike Hefner, you find it interesting. I went to a party there during a prize fight. There was TV everywhere, and celebrities, and talk about whose option's being picked up. Everyone is treated well, the

food is good, everyone is looking at someone else — you talk to someone and you see his eyes moving. It's filled with beautiful young girls from Iowa."

As a director Fosse doesn't let the audience out of his hand for a minute. This control probably comes from being a choreographer, which, along with architecture and conducting, is a most godlike profession — the most god-like, perhaps.

"It is the most powerful position," Fosse agrees. "No one questions your authority. If I told a dancer to jump out of the window, he would say 'OK, what count?' An actor would say 'OK, but what am I thinking about, what sort of childhood did I have?'"

He says that because of his anti-Hollywood view in "Star 80" he hasn't had as many calls as usual from California for future projects. He says he would like to make a "nice light movie" in a tone that suggests it is not Hollywood but something inside him that makes such a prospect unlikely.

"It's so dark, I don't know. I like to laugh. I do musical stuff, that's light. There is a lot of darkness in me. Maybe I've run out of darkness," he added. He made it sound like a wish.

Too Grimm for Words: Hansel, Gretel And Other Victims of Sibling Rivalry

by Michael Norman

PRINCETON, New Jersey — Once upon a time, long before critics talked of "intertextual analysis" before feminism and Marxism, before Jung and Freud, some simple folk sat in circles and told stories about cinder maids and princes and houses made of sugar and cake and snow-white birds that helped little children find their way out of the great green forest.

As the years passed, the stories continued to tell how good triumphed over evil, darkness became light, sadness surrendered to the happily ever after. In time, these simple folk tales and fairy tales became literature and were taken up by scholars who, as is their custom, began to read between the lines.

Last week, in a large room at Princeton University, some of these scholars gathered to talk about their work. When they were done, even the most common and uncomplicated of bedtime stories seemed to bulge with new meaning.

For example, the story of the little girl with the red hood who went to her grandmother's house and encountered a wolf is really a narrative of rape in which the heroine is expected to bear the responsibility for sexual violation," according to Jack Zipes, a self-described Marxist and a professor of German at the University of Wisconsin. "It's the sexual tension in all of us that draws us to this tale and time again."

The occasion was a packed and lively conference entitled "Fairy Tales and Society: Illusion, Allusion and Paradigm." And when it was over, it was clear that folklore is fast becoming a popular academic pursuit, one that is being examined by a wide range of scholars from different disciplines who bring with them varied beliefs and doctrines.

With each speaker at Princeton University came a different point of view. Dr. Simon Grynolnick, a psychiatrist who teaches at the Cornell University Medical College in Manhattan, said Sigmund Freud was really "the universal storyteller," relaying the stories of his

patients. In the argot of the analyst, adults who tell their children fairy tales are not called parents but "stable love narrators."

Gerhard Mueller of the department of criminal justice at Rutgers University in New Jersey said fairy tales were in fact "law stories," an informal code of crime and punishment. The crimes in "Hansel and Gretel," he went on, are "witchcraft and cannibalism." The punishment is "death by fire and incineration." What is more, he said, "whenever you see the wolf as

The literalists drew fire from the oralists, whose chief spokesman was Alan Dundes, an anthropology professor from the University of California at Berkeley. With the passion of an angry Rumpelstiltskin, Dundes attacked his colleagues.

He called the conference "elitist" and wondered what had happened to the notion of the common man. "The whole notion of writing down fairy tales is naive," he said. "We're talking about an oral tradition, but we read ac-

The story of the little girl with the red hood who went to her grandmother's house and encountered a wolf is really a narrative of rape in which the heroine is expected to bear the responsibility for sexual violation. It's the sexual tension in all of us that draws us to this tale and time again.'

a perpetrator in fairy tales, he is a human outlaw."

Ruth Bottigheimer, the organizer of the conference and a professor of Germanic languages and literature at Princeton, said many of the tales put a premium on the silent woman. "When a woman speaks she is almost always defined as wicked," she said. Hence, the first time Gretel tries to speak, Hansel snaps, "Be quiet, Gretel."

As fairy tales often are, the conference itself was filled with conflict. First there were the literalists, those who based their studies on the classic texts of Charles Perrault, the 17th-century French writer, and the brothers Jakob and Wilhelm Grimm, who wrote in 19th-century Germany. It was Perrault and the Grimms who collected and published fables and stories that peasants had been telling for generations.

Others, who perhaps had not expected such a rigorous examination of bedtime stories, seemed disquieted by the proceedings.

"I'm startled," said Catherine Brewer, a Princeton grandmother who said she had been drawn to the conference out of curiosity. "There is so much emphasis on sex. I read these stories to my children and grandchildren."

Her complaint was a familiar one to Zipes, the Marxist. "I always get into trouble when I give these talks," he said. "People say, 'Why don't you just shut your mouth and let us enjoy our fairy tales.'"

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The traditional London taxi.

The End of the Road for London Taxis

by Daniela Iacono

LONDON — These are dark days for London's traditional black taxi. A new cab is expected to take to the streets in 1985 and in about seven years the classic taxi will be rare. It will not go without a fight.

"The taxis are traditional," said a British businessman in a typical protest. "It's like trying to whitewash the Tower of London. What's the point? Why do it?"

Carbodies of Coventry, which in 1982 bought out Austin, manufacturers of the traditional taxi, and is designing a new one, believes the time has come for a more modern cab. Its new taxi, called the CR6, is derived from the cross-country Range Rover and looks like a slick jeep. It is a more streamlined vehicle and although roomier and quieter than its predecessor, it doesn't seem as cozy.

"The old design is about 25 years old," says Carbodies' managing director, Grant Lockhart. "Obviously we've updated it with new features through the years, but we just don't think it is cost-effective to spend that much more money on an old design."

"I can't get drawn into arguments of sentiment and nostalgia," he continues. "I'm an engineer. The new cab is more comfortable, more practical, a better vehicle."

"And I can assure you that if you're standing on Hyde Park Corner on a wet, drizzly night with rain pouring on you, you'll be happy to get into any cab."

Many cabbies just don't see it that way. "This is the London cab," says Harry Martin, a cabbie for 28 years, gesturing at his crown. "Nobody in the world can mistake it. We'll lose our identity if you take away this cab. The other ones just look like regular cars."

Martin, who swears he will not buy a new taxi, says he thinks London's 18,000 cabbies only want modifications on the old design. "All the cabbies want is the improvements, like disk brakes, automatic

back-door locking, and a quieter diesel engine so it's easier to talk to the passengers."

"But we prefer this shape and want to keep it," he insists. "It's the trademark of London, and foreigners like this cab. They hail us sometimes just because they like to ride in the cab."

Defenders of the new cab are unmoved, however. "The concept of the new cab is the same as the old one," says Peter Wildgoose, an official of Mann and Overton, the London sales agents for the taxis. "We will stay with the romantic black seat. We will still have a separate rear compartment with shatter-proof glass to create that distance between the driver and the passengers."

Several features cannot change, since London cab specifications are dictated by the Public Carriage Office of Scotland Yard.

The cab will still be high-roofed, a condition surviving from the days when tall men wore top hats. It will also retain its famed tight turning circle — the car is able to make a U-turn within a 25-foot (7.5-meter) radius.

"You need maneuverability and easy access in London," says David Tingey of the technical department of the Public Carriage Office. "You need to get heavy luggage out quickly. There are many occasions where there just isn't time to open and close the boot."

Let's say a woman gets in with a pram and needs to go to the railway station. We want a cab where she can just jump out of it with her baby and pram and rush into the station to catch her train."

One major reason behind the cab change is Carbodies' desire to export the new vehicles. The present model does not comply with many European Community regulations, such as rules on protrusions — door handles and side mirrors — and noise.

The manufacturers are exporting at the moment to places like Kuwait, Dubai, Saudi Arabia and Japan, but what they really want to do is penetrate the EC," explains Wildgoose, the Mann and Overton spokesman.

United Press International

TRAVEL

Fighting Fire With Planning

by James T. Yenckel

WASHINGTON — Acting quickly and calmly during a hotel fire may save a guest's life, says the Insurance Information Institute, which has put together a list of safety tips for travelers.

"You're in a strange place, you should think about safety," says a spokesman. In the dark, "you can lose your way pretty quickly." A few minutes spent studying escape routes in advance can reduce the possibility of panic and enhance the chances of avoiding injury or death.

The National Fire Protection Association, which has a similar list of tips, adds: "Plan what to do when you check in. You won't have time to plan during a fire." The two groups' recommendations include:

• Familiarize yourself with the premises. Locate at least two exits in the hallway outside your room as soon as you check in, and count

the number of doors from your room to the exit. Memorize any turns in the route.

• Keep the room key handy on the nightstand. You don't want to waste time looking for it in an emergency. Carry it with you on leaving the room in case all exits are blocked and you must return.

• When an alarm sounds, act. Don't lose time investigating.

• If you awaken to smoke in the room, roll out of bed and crawl to the door. Smoke rises, so you want to get beneath it.

• Don't open the door until you are sure there is no fire on the other side. "Brace your shoulder or foot against the door and open with extreme caution," says the Insurance Information Institute. "Should you be confronted with a high concentration of superheated air or smoke, close the door immediately."

• If the hall escape routes are passable, don't waste time collecting belongings. Leave quickly, and shut the door to help keep the smoke out of the room should you have to return to it.

• Use the stairs, not the elevator. If it is an

inside stairway, check for smoke before entering. Stairway doors may lock behind you, so be sure the escape route is clear before committing yourself to it.

• If all escape routes are blocked, return to (or remain in) the room.

• If you must stay in the room, open a window slightly to let the smoke out. But don't break a sealed window because a large hole can pull smoke into the room. If smoke is outside the window, keep it closed.

• Inside the room, close all vents and ducts and shut off fans and air conditioners. Stuff wet towels and sheets into vents and ducts and around doors to keep smoke out.

• Signal at the window, call the fire department and wait to be rescued.

For the best protection, a traveler who has a choice should stay in a hotel with a sprinkler system. Sprinklers are designed to contain the fire in the room where it breaks out and to extinguish it. At a minimum, the hotel should have smoke detectors.

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INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Bösendorfer Hall (tel: 65.66.51).

RECEITAL — March 13: Inge Mayerhofer, Raimund Langner piano (Bach, Schubert, Busoni, Regner).

CONCERT — March 15: ORF-Symphonischer Orchester, Walter Weller conductor (Heiler, Bruckner).

Museum Moderner Kunst (tel: 78.25.50).

EXHIBITION — To March 31: "Helmuth Schöber: Interlude."

Staatsoper (tel: 532.40).

Opera — "Capriccio" (R. Strauss).

Theater an der Wien (tel: 57.96.32).

Ballet — March 14-16: "Variations" (Stravinsky) (Lodron) (Bennett) "Gaieté Parisienne" (Offenbach) Stuttgart Ballet.

Musical — March 13: "Hello Dolly" (Robert Herzl director).

BEELGIUM

ANTWERP, Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (tel: 233.66.51).

Opera — March 10 and 11: "Das Land des Lächelns" (Lohr).

BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.51).

CONCERTS — March 16 and 18: Belgian National Orchestra, Steven de Groote piano, Georges Oesters conductor (Beethoven).

Ghent, Koninklijke Opera (tel: 25.24.25).

Opera — March 10: "Arabella" (R. Strauss).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Jazzhus Montmartre (tel: 13.69.66).

Jazz — March 17: Musical Rendez-vous.

FRANCE

PARIS, Opéra — March 13: "Romeo and Juliet" (Prokofiev).

Opéra — March 15, 17, 20: "Peter Grimes" (Britten).

Opéra — March 21, 23, 25: "The Kiss" (Britten).

Opéra — March 27: "The Kiss" (Britten).

Opéra — March 29: "The Kiss" (Britten).

Opéra — March 31: "The Kiss" (Britten).

FRANCE

LEVALLOIS-PERRET, Hotel de Ville (tel: 731.11.33).

EXHIBITION — To March 18: "Jacques Faizant: Drawings."

PARIS, American Church (tel: 750.07.99).

RECEITAL — March 11: Laura Mitchell, piano (Bach, Beethoven, Chopin, Prokofiev).

American College (tel: 555.91.73).

Lecture in English — March 13: "Museums and the public, France and the United States" (Fabienne de Sere).

Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 27.17.13).

EXHIBITIONS — To March 18: "Pierre Matisse."

To May 21: "Bernard."

Centre Musical — Bosendorfer (tel: 532.20.60).

RECEITAL — March 16: Malvina Moray soprano, André Luis Muro piano (Schubert, Fauré, Liszt, Duparc, Ravel, Villa-Lobos, Falla).

Opéra — March 14: "Hosanna" (Grieg) (Gilbert/Sullivan).

March 12 and 14: "Gloria" (Britten).

FRANCE

NATIONAL THEATRE (tel: 928.22.52).

Corse Theatre — March 14-16: "Glengarry Glen Ross" (Mamet).

Lyonnais Theatre — March 13 and 14: "Master Harold and the Boys" (Fugard).

Opéra — March 13-15: "Saint Jean" (Shaw).

Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52).

EXHIBITIONS — To March 11: "The Genius of Venice: 1500-1600."

To March 18: "The Stowell's Trophy Exhibition."

Royal Opera House (tel: 340.10.66).

FRANCE

OPERA — March 10, 13, 16: "Idomeneo" (Mozart) Glandres Gavazzi conductor.

TRIESTE, Teatro Comunale Giuseppe Verdi (tel: 63.19.48).

OPERA — March 11, 13, 15: "Khosro" (Mussorgsky).

FRANCE

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.98.71).

CONCERT — March 14: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Antal Dorati conductor (Haydn, Debussy, Scriabin).

Rijkstheater (tel: 63.21.21).

EXHIBITION — March 10-May 27: "Hiroshima and the Atomic Bomb."

Rotterdam, Schouwburg (tel: 11.17.66).

National Ballet — March 13 and 14: "Giselle" (Beethoven) "Rodin" (Debussy/Berg) "De Groene Tafel" (Cohen).

FRANCE

OSLO, Concert Hall (tel: 20.93.33).

Oslo Philharmonic Orchestra — March 14: Anne Britt Saevig Ardal, piano, Mariss Janson conductor (Tchaikovsky, Shostakovich, Ravel).

National Opera (tel: 42.77.24).

OPERA — March 10 and 12: "Salome" (R. Strauss) Heinz Fricke conductor.

Sjølyst Center (tel: 55.37.00).

EXHIBITIONS — To March 11: International lighting exhibition.

March 16-25: International Boat Show.

FRANCE

LISBON, Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation (tel: 73.51.31).

CONCERTS — March 12: Orlando String Quartet (Haydn, Bartók, Ravel).

March 15 and 16: Gulbenkian Orchestra, Misako Ushida piano, Dimitri Demetriou conductor (Mozart, Brahms, Mendelssohn).

S. Carlos Theatre (tel: 36.84.08).

OPERA — March 11: "Il Segreto di Susanna" (Wolf-Ferrari) "L'Heure Espagnole" (Ravel) Manuel Ivo Cruz conductor.

FRANCE

EDINBURGH, National Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).

EXHIBITIONS — To April 29: "British Art 1900-1939."

To April 29: "Rembrandt to Seurat."

Queens Theatre (tel: 228.11.55).

CONCERTS — March 10: Scottish Chamber Orchestra, Trevor Pincock conductor (Bach).

March 12: Stuttgart Piano Trio (Haydn, Beethoven, Schumann).

GLASGOW, Theatre Royal (tel: 331.12.34).

THEATRE — March 10: "Children of a Lesser God" (Medoff).

FRANCE

STOCKHOLM, Berwald Hall (tel: 360.35.00).

EXHIBITION — March 11: Cleveland Quartet.

CONCERT — March 10: American and French chamber music.

March 14: The Fresh Quartet.

National Museum of Art (tel: 24.42.00).

EXHIBITION — To May 6: "William Turner: Watercolors, Drawings, Oil Paintings."

FRANCE

GENEVA, Halle Sud (tel: 28.46.20).

EXHIBITIONS — To March 31: "Frida Kahlo: Photographs."

To March 31: "Three Artists from Lyon: Jean-Pierre Aubanel, Stéphane Braunstein, Kacem Noua."

Musée de l'Athénée (tel: 29.75.60).

EXHIBITION — To March 27: "Swiss Painters: From Vallotton to Erni."

LAUSANNE, Théâtre Municipal (tel: 22.64.33).

OPERA — March 11: "Manon" (Massenet) Roger Rossel conductor.

FRANCE

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00).

EXHIBITION — To May 6: "Picasso: The Last Years 1963-1973."

WASHINGTON D.C., National Portrait Gallery (tel: 638.44.23).

EXHIBITION — March 16-July 8: "Adventurous Pursuits: Americans and the China Trade 1794-1844."

The Fisherman Rises to the Bait

by Robert Levine

Bourth, France — Every fly-fisherman has looked out over a bleak winter view and wished there were some way to chase the gray season and get summer in his hands. Sometimes there is. For example, only 125 kilometers (75 miles) due west of Paris, the waters of La Chaise Dieu de Thail are a troutman's idyll, not a reservoir but a genuine, purring fly stream, and the trout are waiting, even out of season.

Jean Pucci, a Paris jeweler, created these three continuous kilometers of golden river glides and half-a-dozen holding pools as green as beryl. The fishing ground brackets the River Iton, one of Normandy's fabled trout streams. It fishes like the Iton, better than the Iton, except, unlike the Iton or any other river in France, the fishing never closes (other than on Tuesdays when the gillie takes off).

The trick is in the water's source. Following a plan something like a golf course (which in an aerial view La Chaise Dieu resembles), channels have been cut from bare pasture, weaving back and forth in strips roughly parallel to the river, with bends and bridges, a snaking watercourse with an average depth of about a meter (or three feet), much like the river itself at normal flow. On the bottom is a bed of aquatic vegetation biologically certain to provide the rich insect regimen that trout thrive. Even the landscaping of alder trees and willows and hazelwood, wild iris and reeds, is indistinguishable from the Iton's riverbanks, and so lovely.

Of course, La Chaise Dieu was plain meadowland, lacking the water vital to this idealized trout run. But water was Pucci's masterpiece: He borrowed it.

Above and below the fishing run are weirs with grills that permit no fish to get in or out. The water, diverted from the Iton into the fishery, is returned to the river purer than it came. The result is a private "river" with riffles and glides and holding water. All that was left to do was invite the fish.

La Chaise Dieu is a nice place for fishermen, too. The average trout weighs 400 grams (900 grams), with some much larger, so there's none but good fish to catch — or even bigger ones. They are plentiful, the fishing conditions are the very state of the art, and the fish (like Pucci himself) are simply glowing with hospitality. What's more, a limit of 12 fishermen a day gives everybody elbow room to cast and the quiet that's essential to the fly-fish.

Both rainbows and brown trout are stocked, though there are twice as many rainbows, partly because browns can be added only in the winter months; they do not adapt well enough to survive the low water of July and August when, panting, they congregate in the deeper water of the pools to breathe. There is some small chance, too, of finding a dace or roach on your fly, or — as has happened to a few horrified fishermen — a pike up to 10 kilograms. Pucci has added the few coarse fish to keep the river environment entirely natural. These fish spawn quickly, though, so he culls them every year with a net — a muddy and glorious mess that most of the village joins in.

A particularly nice surprise is to learn how many trout there rise to dry flies every month of the year. Wet fly-fishing might be a more likely way to catch fish, but then all the action takes place below the surface, blind, little more than guesswork. It seems a finer thing to choose a trout and then go for it, laying down your best cast with a dry fly so that the Tup's or March Brown or whatever fly you're working (light colors, small sizes) dances on the current, coaxing the trout to rise — which he'll do despite the chill in the air or the snow on the banks — up through the feathering waters until he's fairly flying across the stream with the fly in his mouth. No need to explain such flies don't hatch in great numbers until May or June. And, if you like, you can return the trout to the water and catch him again with the same fly come summer.

When it's time for a break, there is the grange to repair to, made over into a bar and a club room, with tables and chairs for those who bring their own lunch. Food isn't sold, but every kind of drink is, including some bracing old Calvados, the second glass of which will put quite a loop in your cast and make it nearly impossible to tie on a new fly. Anyone preferring an expensive lunch will find restaurants in L'Aigle or Verneuil, 15 minutes in either direction, or a fair meal 2 minutes away in Bourth.

Pucci now talks about converting his summer house into a small hotel for guests, and the millhouse — once it's damp-proofed — into a fishing museum. He has already bought a parcel of land just upstream that might double the present fishery. One suspects he'll keep adapting La Chaise Dieu as long as the land and river change.

La Chaise Dieu de Thail: On route N24B between Verneuil sur Avre and L'Aigle. Reservations required: Jean Pucci, 80 Rue de Provence, 75009 Paris; tel: 576.71.45. The cost is 250 francs (about \$30) a day, with group fees available. Equipment may be rented.

A Chicken in Every Asian Pot

by Craig Claiborne

NEW YORK — Once in a while, we encounter a food book that has never, to our knowledge, received the fanfare it deserves.

I would put in this category a book in my library, one I cherish and refer to often because it is so thoroughgoing and authoritative in its subject matter, and the recipes are uncommonly well written and authentic. It is "The Complete Asian Cookbook" by Charmaine Solomon (McGraw-Hill, \$24.95).

The book embraces the cooking of many nations, including India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Thailand, China, Korea and Japan. When we tested the recipes specifically for this column, we chose — more or less at random — three whose principal ingredient is chicken. One of the dishes is from India and Pakistan, an excellent curry-type dish made with tomatoes; another is from Thailand, made with chicken breast and ginger shreds, and the third is from China, an enormously hot Sichuan specialty made with a little soy sauce and hot chilies.

KAI PHAT KHING
(Chicken with ginger)

1 skinless, boneless chicken breast, about 1/2 pound.
1/2 cup dried tree ears, about 1/2 ounce, available in Oriental markets.
1 tablespoon corn, peanut or vegetable oil.
1/2 cup thinly sliced onion rings.
1 tablespoon finely minced garlic.
2 tablespoons finely shredded fresh ginger.
1 tablespoon soy sauce.
1 tablespoon fish sauce (see note), widely available in Oriental markets.
1/2 cup chopped scallions or green onions.
1 tablespoon finely chopped fresh coriander.

1. Cut the breast meat into small cubes, each about three-quarters of an inch in diameter. There should be about two cups.

2. Put the tree ears in a bowl and add warm water to cover. Let stand at least 20 minutes. Drain and cut each tree ear in half. You may cut away and discard any tough stems.

3. Heat the oil in a skillet, and add the onion rings and garlic. Cook, stirring, until the onion rings start to turn golden brown.

4. Add the chicken pieces and tree ears, and stir so they do not stick. Cook, stirring, until the pieces lose their raw look. Add the ginger and stir. Blend the soy sauce, fish sauce, vinegar and sugar. Add this to the chicken mixture. Cover and let cook about three minutes. Do not overcook. Stir in the scallions and chopped coriander. Stir and serve.

Yield: Two to four servings.

Note: Fish sauce is called *nuoc mam* in Vietnamese and *nam pla* in Thai. It is often referred to by one of these names in Oriental markets.

KAJU MURGH KARI
(Curried chicken with cashews)

1 chicken, 3 1/2 pounds, cut into serving pieces.
3 tablespoons corn, peanut or vegetable oil.
1 1/4 cups finely chopped onions.
1/4 teaspoon finely minced fresh ginger.
1 tablespoon finely minced garlic.
3 tablespoons curry powder.
1 teaspoon chili powder.
3 cups peeled, chopped, red ripe tomatoes.
Salt to taste, if desired.
2 tablespoons finely chopped fresh coriander leaves or fresh mint leaves.
2 teaspoons garam masala (see recipe).
1/2 cup unflavored yogurt.
1 cup raw whole cashews or roasted peanuts, about 1/2 pound.

1. To prepare this dish, the chicken should be cut into smaller serving pieces than usual. The breast should be cut into four pieces of more or less equal size. Cut each thigh crosswise in half. Cut the wings into main wing bones and second wing bones.

2. Heat the oil in a skillet, and add the onions, ginger and garlic. Cook, stirring often, until the onions are golden brown.

3. Sprinkle the mixture with the curry and chili powders, and cook, stirring, about one minute. Stir in the tomatoes, salt and coriander. Cook until the sauce is thickened.

4. Add the chicken pieces and stir until the pieces are coated with the sauce. Cover closely and cook about 45 minutes. As the dish cooks, uncover occasionally and stir from the bottom to prevent sticking.

5. Sprinkle with the garam masala and stir in the yogurt.

6. Put the nuts in the container of a food processor or electric blender and blend into coarse-fine. Sprinkle the chicken with nuts and stir to blend. Serve.

Yield: Four servings.

GARAM MASALA
(Ground mixed spices)

20 whole cardamom pods.
1/2 cup whole coriander seeds.
2 tablespoons whole cumin seeds.
1 teaspoon whole cloves.
1 tablespoon black peppercorns.
1 teaspoon ground cinnamon.
1 teaspoon ground nutmeg.

1. Remove the seeds from the cardamom pods and discard the pods.

2. Put the cardamom seeds, coriander, cumin, cloves and peppercorns in a small skillet

and cook briefly, stirring, until lightly browned.

3. Put the spices in the container of a small spice or coffee mill and add the cinnamon and nutmeg. Grind to a fine powder.

Yield: About one-quarter cup.

SICHUAN JAR GAI
(Fried chicken Sichuan-style)

1 pound skinless, boneless chicken-breast halves.
1/4 cup plus 2 teaspoons cornstarch.
Salt to taste, if desired.
1/2 teaspoon five-spice powder (see note).
1/2 cup chicken broth.
2 teaspoons sugar.
1 tablespoon light soy sauce.
1/2 teaspoon sesame oil.
1 teaspoon vinegar.
2 teaspoons shao hsing or dry sherry wine.
1/2 teaspoon freshly ground black pepper.
1 tablespoon water.
1/2 cup corn, peanut or vegetable oil.
5 to 15 dried red chilies, split open, seeds removed and discarded.
1 tablespoon finely chopped garlic.
2 teaspoons finely chopped fresh ginger.
4 scallions or green onions, trimmed and cut into 2-inch lengths.

1. Cut the breast meat into bite-size pieces. Set aside.

2. Combine one-quarter cup of cornstarch with salt and one-half teaspoon of the five-spice powder. Add the chicken pieces and toss to coat. Shake off excess.

3. Blend the broth, sugar, soy sauce, sesame oil, vinegar, the remaining five-spice powder, wine and pepper in a mixing bowl. Set aside.

4. Blend the remaining two teaspoons of cornstarch with water and set aside.

5. Heat the oil in a wok or skillet. When it is hot and almost smoking, add about one-third of the chicken pieces and cook, stirring rapidly, until browned. Using a slotted spoon, remove the chicken pieces and drain on absorbent toweling. Add a second batch and cook in the same fashion. Add the remaining batch of chicken pieces, cook and drain.

6. Pour off all but two tablespoons of the fat from the wok or skillet.

7. Add the chilies, garlic and ginger, and cook, stirring rapidly, until the chilies turn dark.

8. Add the scallions and toss briefly. Add the broth-and-soy-sauce mixture, and bring to the boil. Add the blend of cornstarch and water, stirring to the sauce. When the sauce thickens, add the chicken pieces and stir until well coated. Serve immediately with white rice.

Yield: Four to six servings.

Note: Five-spice powder is available in Oriental markets, in many fine food specialty shops and in many health-food stores.

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WEEKEND

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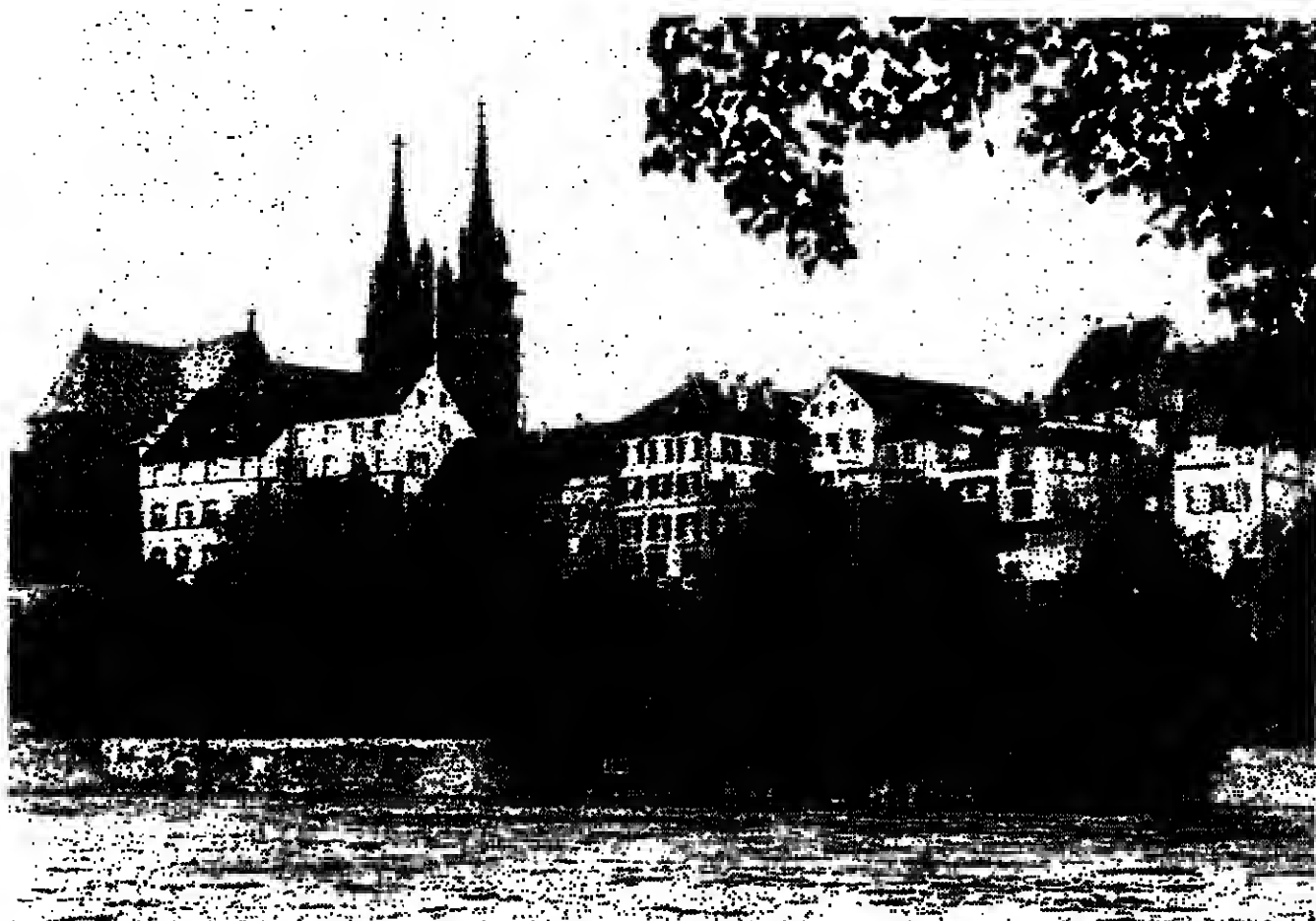
MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.91.261).

Ballet — March 15: "Romeo and Juliet" (Prokofiev) Michel Sason conductor.

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TRAVEL



The cathedral spires dominate a view of Basel from the Rhine.

On a Beeline Through Basel

by Alan Levy

BASEL — Basel's 200,000 inhabitants like to live all year for the three days and nights that start this Monday at 4 A.M. This Swiss gateway city's carnival, known as Fasnacht in the local German dialect, is one of the biggest and best this side of Rio. Although most Catholic carnivals ended with the advent of Lent this week, Basel's belated event began 455 years ago as a Protestant protest against the papacy.

At the stroke of 4 o'clock on Monday, all city lights are extinguished for a "Morning Tattoo" by a life and drum corps that lasts until dawn and would wake the dead. Indeed, some Baslers describe these eerie early-morning hours as a kind of resurrection; others liken it to dying, as the sounds grow fainter and the costumed crowds stream away into hundreds of restaurants and tents serving traditional carnival breakfasts of thick flour soup followed by onion and cheese tart.

Basel goes about its business (primarily banking and chemicals) on Monday morning, but that afternoon and again on Wednesday afternoon, there are five or six hours of processions by the small "carnival cliques," which have been plotting their garb and guises, floats and music and, above all, huge and grotesquely painted lanterns since last spring. On those two evenings, strolling satirists cruise the inns with political barbs in local dialect, but Tuesday evening features Guggenmusik played on old and dated instruments. On Tuesday from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M. and Wednesday from 9 A.M. to 11 A.M., there is a dazzling art exhibition of carnival lanterns in the halls of the Swiss Industries Fair.

"We welcome visitors, of course, but our carnival is for the local people to enjoy," says Dennis Rbeio of the Basel Tourist Office. Basel has no lake or Alp, but its port is ideally situated in the knee of the Rhine river, which bends through the city with France's Alsace and West Germany's Black Forest within view. (The official city sightseeing bus tour, which leaves the Hotel Victoria daily at 10 A.M. and travels outside Switzerland's finest city gate, the Spalentor, leads to the Three Country Corner, which is marked by a high and handsome three-flanged aluminum pylon.)

For businessmen wondering how to beat boredom between the skyscrapers of the pharmaceutical giants that manufacture, among other things, Valium, Librium and diazepam, there is a lively night life that lasts later than that in any other Swiss city.

Basel by day should begin at the Swiss railroad station. (There are three. The French station is next door. The German terminal is across the river, although its international trains also serve the Swiss station. Basel's airport, in Mulhouse, was built on French land with Swiss money.) Through the trolley-tracked Centralbahn Square, a tunnel empties into a park with the Strasbourg Monument, a white marble heroic sculpture by Frédéric-Auguste Bartholdi (1834-1904), who created New York Harbor's Statue of Liberty. This smaller "colossal group" expresses Alsatian gratitude for the Swiss rescue of women and children from a besieged and burning Strasbourg in 1870 during the Franco-Prussian war.

To the right is the dark tower of the Bank for International Settlements, locally nicknamed "the brown spot of greed" — a good image for the fiscal fiascos of Brazil, Mexico and Poland unraveling or unraveling therein. Left through the park, following a line of fluorescent lamps, is the Elisabethenstrasse Kirschgarten, and, at No. 27, a museum in the mansion of an 18th-century silk-ribbon merchant, giving a look at Basel life from the baroque to the 19th-century Biedermeier eras.

Basel was founded more than 2,000 years ago as a Celtic settlement; the Cathedral Hill looming just ahead of the Kirschgarten was

once an outlying fortification of a Roman town founded in 44 B.C. by a friend of Julius Caesar's, Lucius Munatius Plancus. There is a statue of him in the courtyard of Basel's 16th-century town hall.

Basel may have taken its name from the basilisk, a legendary dragon with the head of a bird, or from "basilia," meaning "the royal city," thanks to a visit by the Roman emperor Valentinian I in 374, or perhaps from the old Celtic word wasel — "city by the water." Christianized early, it eventually became the seat of a bishopric, and prospered with the building of a wooden bridge in 1226, the first fixed crossing of the Rhine between Lake Constance and the North Sea.

As commerce brought travelers and goods along the Rhine, the trade guilds that still rule the city's carnival and social life were formed and, in 1471, Basel was granted a concession to hold fairs. The birth in 1460 of Switzerland's oldest university and the Reformation in 1529 attracted religious and intellectual refugees. And Basel was one of the first towns to manufacture paper (more economical than parchment or canvas), luring such notables as the German art family Holbein and the Dutch philosopher Erasmus. For centuries, the city thrived on the manufacture of braids and silk ribbons, the weaving of rich velvets and silks, and the crafts of spinning and in particular, dyeing, which gave rise to today's chemical empires, dominated by Hoffmann-La Roche, Sandoz, and CIBA-Geigy.

Leaving the silk merchant's Kirschgarten, the fluorescent lamps lead across the street to a plaza where four airy modern pyramids blend appealingly with the 19th-century Elisabeth Church. The pyramids are the skylights of the underground backstage workshops where scenery is painted for Basel's nifty, comfortable, elegant but not elitist Stadttheater. Here the Basel Ballet, under choreographer Hans Spoerli, is making a name for itself (last year, Brooklyn Academy of Music; next year, a China tour).

The neon trail of lamps leads to the Carnival Fountain, by the Swiss sculptor Jean Tinguely, whose electrically driven metal sculptures — including shovel, sprinkler, wiggler, colander and feather duster — perform a busy ballet of their own. In this cold winter, it is an enchanting ice sculpture, much of which still spouts.

Into the Theaterpassage, and right past the medieval city wall, is the Barefoot Square, named after the beggarly Franciscans and their Barefoot Church: a soaring 14th-century vision of height and light that is now Basel's Historical Museum. Among its many treasures are ancient Celtic relics, a 13th-century gold figure of King David with a limewood madonna base from a couple of centuries later; some wool and linen 15th-century religious tapestries worthy of Raphael and the original of several of Basel's best fountains, including one with Holbein figures and a fish market map on its base. All but a few of Basel's 29 museums have free admission on Sundays and close on Mondays.

Follow Barfussstrasse and make a left on Kaufhausgasse (Department Store Street). Cross Basel's main shopping mall, the Freie Strasse (where nothing is free) and continue up to the Munsterberg, Cathedral Hill, and its red sandstone cathedral with graceful twin spires, a rare example of late Romanesque and Gothic architecture. At the main door on the perfectly proportioned Cathedral Square is a tame St. George slaying a dragon that looks like a dachshund, with a blue lance that looks like a leash.

Inside are the tombs of Erasmus and an early Habsburg queen who died in 1281 and the Archbishop of Milan, the would-be confessor of the Protestant reformer Jan Hus, who was hanged at the stake near the Swiss border in 1415. Under glass, near a stunning pulpit of the Rhine's red sandstone, which gives Basel such a vivid complexion, is a fragment of the

original floor with an inlaid dragon. Just below floor level, behind where an altar used to stand before the Reformation, are a pair of perfectly preserved 13th-century frescoes of two early bishops, one an albino. Back outside, a stroll through two splendid cloisters leads to the cathedral's terrace, the Pfalz, with its panoramic view of Rhine, Vosges and Black Forest.

Turning right out of the cathedral's front door is a slow and stunning descent to the Rhine along Augustinergasse with its inviting fountain and palaces that give way to half-timbered medieval workshops — some still in use (the Scriptorium at no. 2 now houses a calligraphy). Past the Lane of 11,000 Virgins is Switzerland's oldest hotel, the Three Kings, where Goethe and Napoleon slept and Theodor Herzl proclaimed the state of Israel at the World Zionist Congress in 1897. Just beyond the hotel is the Bird's Claw, one of three engines, energy-less ferries that glide like gondolas across the river, driven by the current and connected to overhead cables. Each makes 250 to 300 crossings a day in three to five minutes for a fee of 50 centimes (23 cents). Bridge or ferry will deliver you to Little Basel, a quaint quarter with Basel's narrowest house, Switzerland's smallest brewery and a museum or two.

Left from the cathedral's front door, is the Rittergasse, a street of silk merchants' baroque houses with beautifully latticed grillwork, which leads to the Kunstmuseum, the Museum of Fine Arts, built like a 1930s version of Venice's Doge's Palace. The courtyard alone, with its Calder stable of a spider, Rodin's "Burgers of Calais," and Arp's "Ptolemy III" illuminated day and night by Dan Flavin's neon sculptures, suggests that is one of the great museums of the world.

A glance at the color-coded alphabetical directory in the lobby, which starts with Aelst, Ar, Bonnard, Brancusi, Braque, Bruegel, the Elder, Calder, Caravaggio, Cézanne, Chagall, Corot, Courbet, Cranach, Dali, Dammier, Degas and Delacroix, and continues through Miró, Modigliani and Mondrian to end with Andy Warhol and Konrad Witz (a 15th-century Basel master, whose room of austere and exquisite religious paintings is a gem of the collection).

With the exception of an early Rembrandt, virtually every artist listed is represented by truly major originals: "A.D. margheim" and "Seated" by Paul Klee; the famous Kokoschka "Tempest" self-portrait, with his lover Alma Mahler; a gigantic room of Giacometti's Russian village people by Chagall with, among others, a portrait of his first wife; and the world's foremost collection of Cubist work by Georges Braque. Many of Basel's modern masterpieces were bought for a song (and thereby rescued) from Nazi Germany's collection of art confiscated as "degenerate."

The museum's room of Picassos began with two loans from the Rudolf Staechelin Foundation: "Two Brothers" (1905) and a seated "Harlequin" (1923). In the late 1960s a charter airline owned by Staechelin's son went bankrupt and the foundation was about to put its Picassos up for sale. But the people of Basel rallied to raise the money for the Picassos themselves. When Picasso read about this, he was so touched that he gave the Kunstmuseum four major works. Basel now has 15 of his works, covering all his periods.

On the stairway landing below the Picassos is a fantastic Tinguely orchestra that gives 15-minute percussion concerts at 11 A.M. and 3:45 P.M. daily (except Mondays, of course). One who might down is the summit of the collection: a three-room wing of treasures by the Holbein family, particularly Hans Holbein the Younger, including his 1528 portrait of his wife with their two elder children; Erasmus of Rotterdam; life-sized "Dead Christ" portraits of Basel's money-changing mayor 10 years apart; and "Adam and Eve," wherein the apple bears not only Eve's toothprint, but a worm inside.

The government also wants to move away from dependence on a formula of sea, sun and sand and promote more specialized trips. "Greece is no longer just a country with cheap labor where you fly people in and deposit them on a beach. There are other countries that do that," Skoulas says.

The new focus is on things unique to Greece rather than common to Mediterranean countries. That means promoting not just ancient Greek and Byzantine monuments, but also modern Greek culture, music and architecture.

The tourist organization gives grants for restoration of traditional village houses as vacation homes and encourages special interest tours. Greece is also bidding for luxury cruises and yachting, an area that showed strong growth last year.

This is the first year that nudism can be practiced legally, though only in authorized and relatively expensive centers.

Reviews

Fore, With an Iberian Accent

by John Radosta

MADRID — When Henry Cotton, a three-time British Open champion, was director of golf at the Penina Golf Course in the Algarve region of Portugal, he had a burro named Pacifico. He rigged a harness to carry his golf bag on Pacifico's left side, and trained his beast to walk and stop behind him as he played. Pacifico skirted greens and did not step onto the tees, where the markers are miniature reproductions of the traditional fretted white chimney of fishermen's houses.

Cotton trained Pacifico to do something else. Just as an opponent was about to stroke a crucial putt or other shot, Cotton would inconspicuously tug at his ear. Instantly Pacifico would bray, usually distracting the opponent into flubbing.

Cotton is retired now but the British golfing legacy remains in Portugal and in Spain. What the Iberian peninsula did not need to import was golfing weather: The climate of southern Spain and all of Portugal is ideal for the sport year round, as it is for most of the year in the Madrid area.

Spring has already begun on Spain's Costa del Sol and in Portugal's Algarve. Its loveliest aspect is the dazzling almond blossoms, which give the impression of snow covering the trees. This is the propitious time to plan a golfing holiday in Spain or Portugal. And for a non-golfing companion there are miles of white beaches, deep-sea fishing, shopping, sightseeing, casinos, grottoes, wind surfing and more.

Virtually all trips to Spain or Portugal start with the capitals. There are first-rank golf courses around Madrid and around Lisbon, good enough for professional tournaments, and many more in the southern resort areas. On the 85-mile (136-kilometer) stretch of the Costa del Sol between Malaga and Sotogrande there are 13 golf courses; in the Algarve between Faro Airport and Lagos, about 45 miles, there are 6 facilities of 18 holes or more.

Most Iberian golf courses are target golf in the American style — fairly narrow fairways to greens protected by bunkers and trees. The grasses are American, bent on greens and Bermuda on fairways. Many have automatic sprinkler systems.

Madrid has a golf tradition dating to the late 19th century. A few hilly courses around Madrid have a distinctive feature: Holes descend into deep hollows of oak and olive trees, presenting an impression of a green carpet below the elevated tees; the drive must carry over the treetops to reach the fairway.

In both countries the courses are set in splendid scenery, more so in Portugal. Fairways wind through rows of oak, cork, umbrella pine, almond and olive trees, with serene vistas of the Atlantic Ocean.

Nearly all the golf courses in the Costa del Sol, the Algarve and the Lisbon area are the centerpieces of real estate developments, called *urbanización* in Spanish and *urbanizacao* in Portuguese. They all welcome visitors. At the clubs in the Madrid area, a letter of introduction from the visitor's home club is helpful. Some of the posh Madrid hotels, including the Ritz, can arrange playing privileges.

In both countries greens fees range from the equivalent of \$8 to \$12, a few up to \$15; golf is usually free to guests at courses connected with hotels and villa colonies.

Caddies are available everywhere, but few understand English. Pull carts with the English name "trolleys" can be rented for a modest fee. Electric or gasoline golf cars ("buggies") and their spare parts are imported and expensive, so only about half the golf clubs offer them. Fleets are small, and the equipment often is sidelined for repairs. Charges range from \$11 to \$15. European visitors carry their own bags, usually light ones with only seven or eight clubs.

Away from Madrid and Lisbon, a rented car is essential. Spanish and Portuguese roads are not well signposted, so visitors should be certain of their directions when starting out. The concierge can often help by drawing a simple map.

Accommodations should be chosen so that one is no more than an hour's drive from the farthest golf course. On the Costa del Sol, Marbella is the most convenient town. Its five-star Hotel Los Monteros (Urbanización Monteros; tel. 77.17.00), possibly the best on the coast, has its own golf course, Rio Real. The Guadalmina Hotel (Hacienda

Guadalmina; tel. 81.17.44), on the beach near San Pedro de Alcántara, has two golf courses.

In the Algarve, the Penina Golf Hotel (Portimão; tel. 220.51) has its own course and is not far from the Palmiras course at Lagos. To the east, the Dona Filipa Hotel (Almancil; tel. 941.41) sits inside the Vale do Lobo complex and is only four to six miles from the three other courses of the Algarve.

The most fascinating of the southern courses in Spain is Torrequerbrada at Benalmádena, on the Costa del Sol. Torrequerbrada is sculptured from hills between the mountains and the Mediterranean. Yet the architect, Pepe Gancedo, has arranged the imaginative and strikingly beautiful layout so that only three holes are uphill. At least half the tees are elevated, with sweeping views of the holes and of the countryside.

Torrequerbrada is not long — 6,020 yards from the member tees and 6,446 from the "tiger" tees. But it is so pushover. When the Spanish Open was played on the course in 1978, Severiano Ballesteros missed the 36-hole cut. Each hole is so individual that it is memorable once played; it requires strategy rather than power. Gancedo, formerly an amateur champion, has planned for less talented golfers as well as scratch players by providing alternate routes from Point A to Point B. All over, there are penalties for mistakes. A conspicuous example is the third hole, a par-3 of only 86 yards. Nearly every golfer playing it the first time underestimates it; he or she thinks it's cute. But if the golfer misses the green, there is trouble all around, including rough high enough to conceal a soccer ball and wily enough to turn a club in a player's hands.

In the Algarve the conversation piece is the seventh hole at Vale do Lobo, situated on a cliff 75 feet (22 meters) above the beach. It is known as the most photographed golf hole in Europe. It is a par-3 over three inlets, called "dragon's teeth," that cut into the cliff. The distance from tee to green is 180 yards, 160 of which must be carried to reach a little strip in front of the green. Its seaside position, its shifting woods and its penalties evoke memories of Pebble Beach and Cypress Point on California's Monterey Peninsula.

The Costa del Sol is often called the Costa del Golf; it might also be called Costa del Jones. Robert Trent Jones, the renowned American golf course designer, is represented by 6 of the coast's 13 golf courses — two at Sotogrande, two at Marbella, one already in place at Mijas and another at Mijas that is under construction.

Although Guadalmina and Malaga are older, it was Jones's first course at Sotogrande, opened in 1964, that gave the Costa del Sol its golfing impetus. The Club de Golf Sotogrande, listed among the world's outstanding golf courses, stands in the shadow of Gibraltar and within sight of the Atlas Mountains in North Africa. This course and its neighbor across the road, Las Aves, are typical Jones — long tees, fast greens, plenty of water and lots of sand.

One of the courses clustered around Marbella is El Paraíso, designed by Gary Player, a winner of golf's Grand Slam. Angel Miguel, winner of three Spanish Opens, directs the golf at Rio Real in the Monteros complex. Tony Jacklin, a former British and U.S. Open champion, represents Las Aves on the European tour.

Robert Trent Jones also has a course in Portugal, at Troia, and is planning to open a course, called Quinta da Marinha, near Cascais, a Lisbon suburb.

Henry Cotton, however, is credited with establishing golf in the Algarve in the mid-1960s. Cotton designed two of its six golfing complexes: Frank Pennink, another Briton, built three. In northern Portugal, golf had been introduced by English merchants in the wine business at Oporto. Most golf operations in Portugal are still run by professionals from Britain and Ireland.

Among the Algarve's golf facilities, and the granddaddy of them all, is Penina's south course, a par-73 championship layout designed by Cotton and opened in 1966. There are no greens fees for guests of the five-star Penina Golf Hotel, a marble mansion with bath towels the size of putting greens and an excellent dining room. Nearby is Palmareis, a dandy little golf course that has never been energetically promoted.

Quinta do Lago, near Faro Airport, has one of Europe's largest bird sanctuaries. The beguiling Vilamoura, considered the Algarve's finest, is built on elevated ground, and the course rises and dips through umbrella pines.

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An Invitation to Oxford.

From the International Herald Tribune and Oxford Analytica.

A select group of senior business executives will gather at Oxford University this spring for the first International Business Roundtable Conference, organized by the International Herald Tribune and Oxford Analytica, on April 11-13, 1984.

This unique conference is designed for senior executives with international responsibilities who need high-level information on the current economic and political scene that would be hard to come by elsewhere.

The three-day event will be held at the historic Mansel College, with participants both meeting and living in this beautiful setting. A closing banquet to be addressed by Mr. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will take place at the Mansel Palace.

The briefing seminars will provide an opportunity for in-depth dialogue between faculty and participants, will address the needs of the business community in every major region of the world. Participants will be divided into small groups — with faculty experts on each region meeting from one group to another. The following are among the topics to be considered for each region:

- Economic Policy
- Investment Climate
- Political Stability
- Attitude to Multinational Companies
- Commercial Infrastructure

This intensive learning experience will be heightened by the opportunity for participants to immerse themselves fully in Oxford life, leaving office, telephone and telex behind to stretch intellectually, to exchange views with other business leaders and to reflect on important questions of corporate strategy and philosophy.

Participants will, we trust, emerge from this unique conference with a fresh and full understanding of the current international scene and with a refreshing new perspective on their own responsibilities.

To ensure lively discussion and to maintain a relaxed and personal atmosphere, attendance at the seminar must be strictly limited. We urge you, therefore, to read the information below and to register promptly by completing

and mailing the adjoining registration form.

REGISTRATION INFORMATION

The fee is \$2,500 or the equivalent in a convertible currency for each participant. This includes:

- Three days seminar tuition — including student-style faculty briefing rooms.
- Accommodation for three nights at Mansel College.
- All meals at Mansel College.
- Banquet at Mansel Palace.
- Summary Report on each of the regional seminars.

Spouses are most welcome to stay in college-style housing during the evening meals and the Mansel Palace breakfast. A supplementary charge of £200 (approximate) will be made for participants desiring accommodation outside the college.

Res are payable in advance of the conference and will be returned to full for any cancellation prior to April 1. Cancellations with a payment dated after April 1 will be charged a cancellation fee of \$500.

Reservations may be made at any time. Mail to: International Herald Tribune, Conference Office, 481 Avenue Ch. de Gaulle, 92084 Neuilly, Cedex, France. Tel: (33-1) 47 12 65 Telex: 21552.

RESERVE YOUR PLACE BY MAILING THIS NOW

Spouse attending: ☐ \$250 ☐ Please invoice

☐ Conference fee: \$2,500 ☐ Check enclosed

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First Name _____

Position _____

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Address _____

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Telephone _____

Company Activity _____

☐ Please reserve College accommodation for the nights of _____ inclusive ☐ Double room ☐ Single room

9-3-84

Greece Revises Its Tourist Policy

ATHENS — As Greece prepares for a record number of visitors to its beaches and ancient sites, the government is trying to guide tourists toward new places, different seasons and changes in holiday habits.

According to the National Tourist Organization, Greece bookings this year point to a record six million visitors — about two-thirds of Greece's population.

Tourism, the biggest single earner of foreign currency in a country with a chronic gap to visible trade, suffered last year from exchange restrictions imposed in France and Yugoslavia and the recession in Britain.

The total number of visitors was down by 4 percent from 5.5 million to 5.3 million. An increase in West Germans failed to compensate for a 13 percent drop in Britons, who at 400,000 were still the biggest single group. More arriving, visitors spent the equivalent

of \$1.1 billion compared with \$1.4 billion in 1982.

The governing Socialists, who long criticized what they saw as uncontrolled tourist development under previous conservative administrations, say changes in policy are necessary to secure the longer-term future.

Some 95 areas have been declared "saturated" with a virtual ban on new vacation development. They include the Athens area, much of Rhodes, Corfu and Kos islands and parts of northern Crete.

The tourist organization's general secretary, Nikos Skoulas, says the emphasis is on opening up hitherto underdeveloped parts, such as Epirus, opposite Corfu, and the southern Peloponnese.

Tourists, overwhelmingly concentrated in July and August, are being tempted to come at different seasons — to winter for skiing, in spring to view wildflowers.

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	+1.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	+1.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	+1.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	+1.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00

Dow Jones Averages									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Index	Open	High	Low
Indus.	1,234.56	1,235.00	1,234.00	1,234.50	+0.50	Indus.	1,234.56	1,235.00	1,234.00
Transp.	1,234.56	1,235.00	1,234.00	1,234.50	+0.50	Transp.	1,234.56	1,235.00	1,234.00
Utilities	1,234.56	1,235.00	1,234.00	1,234.50	+0.50	Utilities	1,234.56	1,235.00	1,234.00

NYSE Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Index	Open	High	Low
Indus.	1,234.56	1,235.00	1,234.00	1,234.50	+0.50	Indus.	1,234.56	1,235.00	1,234.00
Transp.	1,234.56	1,235.00	1,234.00	1,234.50	+0.50	Transp.	1,234.56	1,235.00	1,234.00
Utilities	1,234.56	1,235.00	1,234.00	1,234.50	+0.50	Utilities	1,234.56	1,235.00	1,234.00

Thursday's NYSE Closing									
Vol. 4.4 m.	Adv.	Decl.	Net	Unch.	Vol.	Adv.	Decl.	Net	Unch.
1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567
1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567
1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567

AMEX Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	+1.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	+1.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	+1.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00

NASDAQ Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Index	Open	High	Low
Indus.	1,234.56	1,235.00	1,234.00	1,234.50	+0.50	Indus.	1,234.56	1,235.00	1,234.00
Transp.	1,234.56	1,235.00	1,234.00	1,234.50	+0.50	Transp.	1,234.56	1,235.00	1,234.00

AMEX Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	+1.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	+1.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	+1.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	+1.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	+1.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	+1.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00

Dow Jones Averages									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Index	Open	High	Low
Indus.	1,234.56	1,235.00	1,234.00	1,234.50	+0.50	Indus.	1,234.56	1,235.00	1,234.00
Transp.	1,234.56	1,235.00	1,234.00	1,234.50	+0.50	Transp.	1,234.56	1,235.00	1,234.00
Utilities	1,234.56	1,235.00	1,234.00	1,234.50	+0.50	Utilities	1,234.56	1,235.00	1,234.00

NYSE Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Index	Open	High	Low
Indus.	1,234.56	1,235.00	1,234.00	1,234.50	+0.50	Indus.	1,234.56	1,235.00	1,234.00
Transp.	1,234.56	1,235.00	1,234.00	1,234.50	+0.50	Transp.	1,234.56	1,235.00	1,234.00
Utilities	1,234.56	1,235.00	1,234.00	1,234.50	+0.50	Utilities	1,234.56	1,235.00	1,234.00

Thursday's NYSE Closing									
Vol. 4.4 m.	Adv.	Decl.	Net	Unch.	Vol.	Adv.	Decl.	Net	Unch.
1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567
1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567
1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567

AMEX Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	+1.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	+1.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	+1.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00

NASDAQ Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Index	Open	High	Low
Indus.	1,234.56	1,235.00	1,234.00	1,234.50	+0.50	Indus.	1,234.56	1,235.00	1,234.00
Transp.	1,234.56	1,235.00	1,234.00	1,234.50	+0.50	Transp.	1,234.56	1,235.00	1,234.00

AMEX Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	+1.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	+1.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	+1.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00

NYSE Rises in Slow Trading

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange scored their first gain in four sessions Thursday with a revival in Gulf Oil stock that triggered more activity in the speculative-takeover sector.

But trading was slow, indicating investors still were nervous about budget deficits, interest rates and the strengthening economy that some fear threatens to reignite inflation.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up 7 points at midsession after falling 8.90 Wednesday, held on to gain 3.46 points to close at 1,470.99. In the previous three sessions, the average lost 27.85 points.

Advances led declines 804-721 among the 1,955 issues traded.

Volume totaled 80.6 million shares, down from the 90.1 million traded Wednesday.

"Speculators came out of hiding," said George Pirone of Dreyfus Corp. "But as long as you have oil and takeover issues leading the market, chances are prices are not going to move up much more."

Mr. Pirone said the "market still has a downside bias that will be interspersed with periodic rallies. I think in the next couple of weeks, though, there will be a turn-up. A lot of damage has already been done to individual stocks."

Gulf Oil, which agreed to a record \$13.4-billion merger with California Standard, was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 3/4 to 67 1/2 with a block of 1.2 million shares at 68. Gulf rose 1/4 to 34 1/4.

Gulf lost 4 1/2 Wednesday as congressmen squawked about the merger. But Social's chairman, George Keller, said he was confident the

proposed merger would be approved by the government.

Texas, which is buying Getty Oil for \$10.1 billion, shed 1/4 to 38 1/4. The stock plunged 5 1/2 Tuesday after Texas said it would buy back 25.6 million of its shares bought by Bass Brothers Enterprises.

Pacific Gas & Electric was the second most active issue, off 1/4 to 13 1/4. AT&T was third, up 1/4 to 17 1/4. IBM added 1/4 to 108 1/4 in active trading.

Eastar rose 1 1/4 to 16 1/4 in heavy trading on takeover speculation.

Dorsey Corp. climbed 3/4 to 37 1/4. An investors' group, including Shamrock Associates, has bought a 7.8-percent stake in the company.

Hazlet Corp. climbed 3/4 to 24. The company said it could not explain the rise in its stock. Spectra-Physics jumped 1 1/4 to 25 1/4.

Kansas City Southern gained 2 to 49 1/4 and Rio Grande Industries 1 1/4 to 52 1/4. Both have been subject of takeover rumors.

St. Regis, which spurted 4 1/4 the previous two sessions, shed 1 1/4 to 42 1/4. There were reports late Wednesday someone would make a bid for the firm, in which England's Sir James Goldsmith has expressed an interest.

Crane Co. rose 1/4 to 38 1/4. The stock skidded 3 1/2 Tuesday after Crane directors rejected a \$35-a-share takeover bid from Donaldson Enterprises Inc.

Fisher Foods shed 1 to 11 1/4. American Financial Corp. plans to boost its stake in Fisher to 35 percent from 18 percent by acquiring the shares held by Carl Fazio and his family.

Kmart, which reported fourth-quarter earnings of \$1.91 a share, up from \$1.28 a year ago, added 1/4 to 30 1/4.

DR. HENRY & HYSTERIA

Santayana, the philosopher, defined a fanatic as "someone who redoubles his efforts with every defeat; losing sight of his original goal, oblivious to all that is rational." On February 23, the market was mauled, the decline being "credited" to Dr. Henry Kaufman of Salomon Brothers, who once again predicted higher interest rates. Has the wisdom of Solomon coaxed down to his progeny at Salomon? We doubt it. In 1982, while Dr. Henry and fellow pessimists were conjuring up an Apocalypse, the researchers at F.P.S. defined the "Street," musing: "THE DJ WILL TOUCH 1,000, BEFORE HITTING 750", a comment that seemed heretical, for most prestigious houses and their minions were cringing.

It is a matter of record that while the majority of seers were concocting eldritch despair, our readers were urged to ingest the shares discarded by naive investors who had swallowed economic snake oil.

A month before the August 1982 upsurge evaporated, F.P.S. stated that interest rates would drop, adding: "The more a spring is depressed, the greater the upswing. The market's selling power is being exhausted as bears unload; they will come back to frolic when the averages percolate upwards. Every bull market is spawned during the nadir of bad economic news. Buy as a bull market of massive proportion develops."

And now? The DJ will soar, although there will be spastic "corrections"; sell-offs, enabling souls an opportunity to buy "wholesale." The fiscal dirges composed by pessimists will prove to be hysterical, and historically myopic, visions. The revolution of rising expectations will propel the DJ beyond 2,000.

For your complimentary copy of our forthcoming report, a letter that features a possible, leveraged buy-out with a near-term profit potential of 100%; plus discussion of an emerging, venture capital corporation that could vault to prominence from its \$4 level, please write to, or telephone...

CAPITAL GAINS RESEARCH
F.P.S. Financial Planning Services by
Kaufman & Faber
1012 PK Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Phone: (202) - 27 51 81
Telex: 185336

Name: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	+1.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	+1.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	+1.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00

مركز العمل

TECHNOLOGY

Experts Remain Skeptical About Idea of Electric Cars

By BARNABY J. FEDER

New York Times Service

LONDON — Sir Clive Sinclair, the man whose pioneering pocket calculator and inexpensive home computers have made him Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's favorite entrepreneur, wants to start making an electric car by the end of this year as the first step to introducing a range of electric vehicles with mass appeal.

Sir Clive's reputation in the electronics world here is such that no eyebrows were arched when he named his new microcomputer the Quantum Leap, but electric cars are a different proposition. Vehicle and power systems experts believe that, technologically speaking, a quantum leap and then some is just what Sir Clive or anyone else would need to produce an electric car for the masses. Many with money and experience in the field than Sir Clive have failed.

"We don't have a great deal of confidence in the economics of electric vehicles," said Gerald Avison, director of the engineering division of PA Technology, part of the London-based PA consulting group. PA has studied electric vehicles for several manufacturers in recent years and has found that many enthusiasts compare model electric vehicles with typical passenger cars, failing to account for the steady improvement in today's petroleum-powered engines or the problems of producing an electric vehicle that lives up to its theoretical potential.

"It's tempting to compare tomorrow's electric vehicle to today's internal combustion car, but that's not the right comparison," Mr. Avison said.

Those in the electric vehicle business here wish Sir Clive well but are sticking firmly to niches in the commercial market.

Notable new entrants in the field include General Motors' British truck subsidiary at Bedford, and Freight-Rover, the commercial-vehicle division of state-owned B.L.P.C., formerly British Leyland. Both have been working on a government-subsidized development program with Lucas Chloride EV Systems.

"We are taking what exists and making it practical," said James Bradbury, marketing manager for Lucas Chloride, which is a joint venture of Chloride, a leading British battery maker, and Lucas Industries, a large automotive-parts company. The goal has been to come up with electric vehicle designs that rely on many of the same parts used in the production of trucks and vans with internal combustion engines.

The developers are hoping to capture 10 percent of the domestic delivery van market of just over 100,000 vehicles. Bedford and Freight-Rover are talking in terms of total production this year of perhaps 1,000 vehicles, while Electricar is hoping for 500.

The difficulties of finding markets that make for economic production levels are one reason experts here feel that Sir Clive may be left with little but millions of dollars in research and development costs for his efforts.

As in the United States, it is not clear that there is a market for a limited-use family car powered by electricity. All available systems have limited range and lower cruising speeds than internal-combustion cars. Some experts are convinced that consumers will not buy a car that can only be used for commuting, no matter how well adapted it is to that task.

In addition, there are problems that many designers of electric vehicles fail to appreciate, experts in Britain say. For instance, the grades in multilevel urban parking lots can be steeper than most hills encountered on public roads and impossible for the typical electric vehicle to climb at slow speed. Electric-vehicle designers have also had trouble designing efficient yet dependable electrical subsystems to provide heating, radios and lights.

Nor is battery charging straightforward. Failure to use a charging system tailored to the type of battery in the vehicle can shorten its life and damage its performance.

Sir Clive's researchers are not saying how far they have come in tackling these and other problems. They will, however, benefit from watching a potential competitor. In June, Hope Automobile Industri AS of Hadsund, Denmark, plans to begin producing a four-seat vehicle that is powered by a lead-acid battery. It is initially to have a range of 60 miles (96 kilometers) at a cruising speed of 36 miles an hour and a top speed of about 50 mph.

The company hopes to switch later in the year to nickel-iron batteries, which it says will have more range, more power, a longer life and better tolerance for cold weather.

"There are a lot of advances coming up in the next 10 years," said Sten Wildenrath, Hope's marketing manager, summing up the timeless view of electrical vehicle enthusiasts.

Supporters reply that 'there are a lot of advances coming up.'

Philips Net Rose 4.9% Last Year

EINDHOVEN, The Netherlands — Philips NV said Thursday that 1983 earnings soared 49 percent from a year earlier on a 7-percent sales increase.

The diversified electronics company said that it earned 647 million guilders (\$223.6 million), or 3.45 guilders a share, up from 433 million guilders, or 2.38 guilders a share, a year earlier. Revenue climbed to 46.18 billion guilders from 42.99 billion guilders.

Philips also declared a final 1983 dividend of 1.20 guilders a share, making the total for the year 1.80 guilders, unchanged from a year earlier. The company also declared a 1-for-10 tax-free stock dividend.

The final dividend and stock dividend are to be voted on by shareholders at the company's annual meeting April 26.

In Amsterdam, the price of Philips shares rose sharply after news of the sharp profit rise for the year reached investors. The price of Philips stock initially jumped 4.30 guilders to 50.50 guilders, but the price then eased to 49.40 guilders a share.

Philips said that in 1983, "substantial increases" in sales were made in lighting, electrical parts and professional products and systems. The company added that sales slipped for electronics products for the home.

The company said a North American operation made a strong contribution to sales last year, with the economic recovery and the high dollar exchange rate having a positive effect.

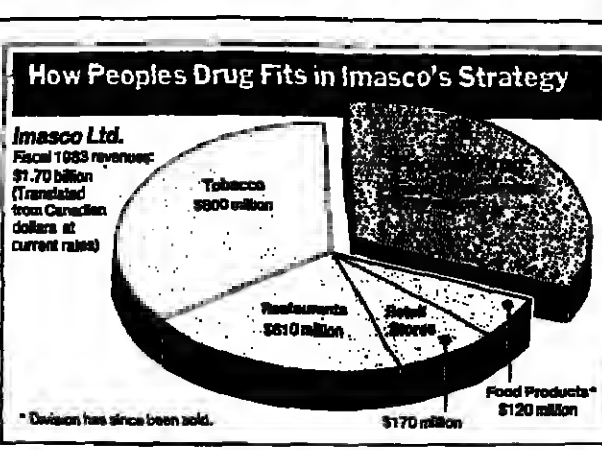
Philips also said that British and West German sales were strong.

In 1983 the computer sector began to show the results of several years of restructuring and cost-cutting, several analysts said.

However, analysts' opinions were divided on whether the money-losing video-recorder division shared in the general 1983 rise in sales and profit. The analysts noted Japanese competition remained stiff in Europe and other markets.

For 1984 the analysts expect Philips to show strong sales and profit growth as the economic recovery spreads to Europe.

Philips will probably boost its share of the European video-recorder market, analysts said.



Imasco Presses Ahead With Plan to Diversify

New York Times Service

TORONTO — Shoppers Drug Mart last year told its customers "thanks a billion" in an advertising campaign that celebrated its first year with more than 1 billion Canadian dollars (\$800 million) in sales.

The success belonged not only to the drugstore group but also to its parent, Imasco Ltd., a big tobacco company based in Montreal. Imasco acquired Koffler Stores, the owners of Shoppers Drug Mart, for 65 million dollars in 1978.

Now Imasco intends to build on that success with the friendly acquisition of Peoples Drug Stores, a fast-growing chain based in Virginia. Its offer is valued at \$320 million.

Analysts say the transaction is almost certain to go through. The offer, of \$34 a share, was announced last week. Imasco already has options that could give it a 44-percent holding.

Peoples, with 598 stores, is the sixth-largest drugstore chain in the United States. It earned \$13.7 million on sales of \$791 million in the year ended Sept. 24.

The offer is part of Imasco's strategy to build up newer consumer products divisions to offset a relatively stagnant tobacco market.

"We have known for a very long time that if we were to grow in line with the Canadian economy, we would have to extend our interests," (Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

Murdoch Bid to Block Warner Deal Set Back

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Federal Communications Commission rejected Thursday a challenge by publisher Rupert Murdoch to a stock transaction that made Chris-Craft Industries Inc. the largest shareholder in Warner Communications Inc.

The FCC said it would require Warner to sell its interests in 10 cable-television systems to comply with FCC rules restricting cross-ownership of cable-TV and broadcast-TV stations in the same city. But the agency gave Warner up to a year to do so and said it would not try to overturn the Chris-Craft agreement to the FCC.

The ruling appeared to be a blow to Mr. Murdoch's hopes of mounting a takeover bid for Warner because it appeared to secure Chris-Craft's position as Warner's leading stockholder.

Mr. Murdoch is still pursuing lawsuits in Delaware, however, challenging the stock transaction. Mr. Murdoch, who publishing interests include the New York Post, The Times of London and Chicago Sun-Times, told the Justice Department in December he might buy up to 49.9 percent of Warner. He later informed the Securities and Exchange Commission he might wage a proxy fight for control of the company.

The January stock swap gave Warner a 19-percent interest in Warner and provided Warner with a 42.5-percent stake in Chris-Craft's TV subsidiary, BHC Inc.

Chris-Craft has since raised its stake in Warner to 23 percent of the company's voting stock through purchases in the open market.

Until the Chris-Craft transaction, Mr. Murdoch was the largest single stockholder in Warner, an entertainment and consumer-electronics concern. He holds roughly 7 percent of the company's voting stock.

Warner's transaction with Chris-Craft had been viewed from the start as a move to block a Murdoch takeover effort, not only because it turned Chris-Craft into Warner's largest stockholder but also because it created new legal barriers for Mr. Murdoch. For example, with Warner a part-owner of the TV stations, Mr. Murdoch could run afoul of a law barring foreign ownership of broadcast stations if he increased his stock holdings.

Mr. Murdoch responded to the swap by alleging that Warner and Chris-Craft were violating an FCC rule that bars any company from operating a broadcast TV station and a cable-TV system in the same market.

Warner, by its 50-percent stake in Warner-Amex Cable Communications Inc., operates cable-TV systems in the Los Angeles and Port-

land, Oregon, metropolitan areas, where two of Chris-Craft's six TV stations are located.

Mr. Murdoch contended that by linking the ownership of the stations and cable interests, the stock swap placed Warner and Chris-Craft in violation of the rule. But Warner responded that it had turned over its voting interests in the affected cable systems to American Express Co., its partner in Warner-Amex Cable, before the stock swap occurred.

The FCC said it believed Warner had made a good-faith effort to honor the rule and thus would not overturn the entire agreement.

But the commission noted Warner still held a non-voting interest in the 10 cable systems, adding that appeared to be "inconsistent with the policies underlying the television-cable TV cross-ownership rule."

"Because of their common ownership in Warner-Amex, the commission does not believe that Warner could act independently with respect to the broadcast stations or American Express with respect to the affected cable-TV systems," the agency said.

Thus, Warner will be required to submit a report within 30 days describing how it intends to divest itself of its interests in the 10 cable systems within a year's time, the FCC said.

Feldstein Says Dollar's Fall, Strong Growth Boosting Rates

By John M. Berry

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A declining dollar and strong U.S. economic growth have combined to boost interest rates recently, said Martin S. Feldstein, the Council of Economic Advisors chairman, Thursday. He said the trend is likely to continue unless Congress acts decisively to reduce federal budget deficits.

Since Jan. 9, the value of the dollar has dropped 7 percent when compared with a group of currencies weighted according to each nation's volume of trade, Mr. Feldstein said. He said he expects the decline to continue.

"The most likely thing" is a decline of "a few percent over the next year, but I wouldn't be surprised to see that plus or minus 10 percent," he told reporters after addressing a National Association of Manufacturers meeting here.

David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, told the same gathering that the nervousness and uncertainty in financial markets is adding to pressure on Congress to come up with proposals to reduce the budget deficits.

Both officials said that the durability of the recovery is threatened by the prospect of continuing budget deficits in the range of \$200 billion annually.

Some longer-term interest rates have risen more than half a percentage point since the first of the year, while short-term rates have

gone up somewhat less. Long-term rates are, in some cases, approaching levels not seen since mid-1982.

The CEA chairman said the economic expansion remains "strong for now." "I wouldn't be surprised if real [inflation-adjusted] GNP is up at more than a 6-percent annual rate" in the current quarter, he said. While that is stronger than had been expected, Mr. Feldstein said it was not a pace that was too

fast, and he indicated that he does not expect it to continue.

"I think the 6 percent this quarter is in part making up for a shortfall in demand last quarter. There were some postponed purchases that are being made now," he said.

Mr. Feldstein rejected assertions by some economists, including Milton Friedman, that a slowing in the growth of the money supply last year will lead to a recession later this year. The Federal Reserve has been supplying ample amounts of money to achieve the administration's forecast of a 4.5-percent increase in real GNP this year, assuming inflation is about 5 percent, he declared.

"Anyone who says the Fed has been keeping money too tight just hasn't been looking at the facts," he maintained.

Mr. Feldstein predicted that the United States will have a merchandise trade deficit of more than \$100 billion in 1984 and a deficit on the current account, a broader trade measure, of \$80 billion. The current account includes trade in such non-merchandise items as services.

The current-account deficit must be financed by an inflow of foreign capital. With the stock market down sharply in recent weeks and the dollar falling, foreign investors are becoming more reluctant to invest in the United States and higher interest rates likely will be required to persuade them to do so.

Vatican May Borrow To Pay Off Bank's Debts

The Associated Press

ROME — The Vatican may borrow money to pay off a total of \$250 million in three separate installments to the creditors of the failed Banco Ambrosiano, banking sources and high-ranking church officials said Thursday.

The agreement has been accepted in principle by the Vatican and representatives of the banks owed money in the scandal, but still needs final approval from each of the 88 banks involved, the sources added.

Italian government officials and Banco Ambrosiano's creditors say the Vatican's dealings with what was once Italy's largest private bank make the Holy See liable for some of Banco Ambrosiano's debts.

"We've reached an agreement in principle," said a source for one of the London banks involved in the Banco Ambrosiano matter. He said approval from the individual banks could come by the end of March.

A high-ranking church official who advises Pope John Paul II on financial matters said the money will be paid in three installments and that the money will have to be borrowed from outside the Vatican.

"We don't have that kind of money," the source said, although he did not state how much will be borrowed. He said the Vatican will pay the money to the Banco Ambrosiano creditors in three installments, in June and December of this year and the final payment in June 1985.

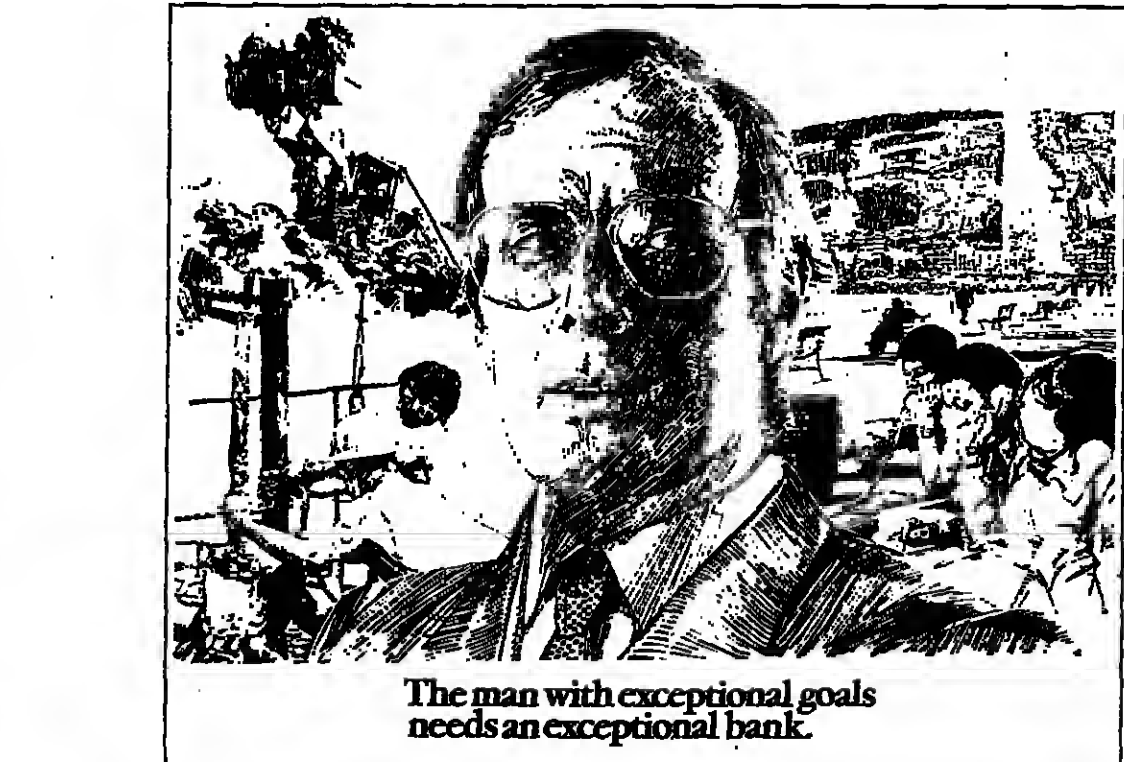
Both banking sources and church officials asked not to be identified by name.

In Philadelphia, Cardinal John Krol, a member of a high-ranking Vatican financial commission that met last week at the Vatican, said the Vatican was expected to sign an agreement with Italy's central bank on Thursday. The pact assures the Vatican's willingness to pay, if the creditor banks accept the pact calling for the \$250-million payment.

However, Italian government officials in Rome and Vatican officials declined to confirm reports that the agreement was to be signed Thursday.

The Vatican Bank, officially called the Istituto per il Opere di Religione, reportedly will not accept any of the blame for the collapse of Banco Ambrosiano.

Banco Ambrosiano collapsed in 1982 with bad debts of more than \$1.2 billion.



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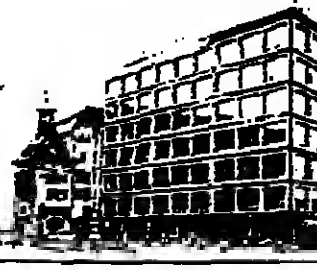
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Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva.

An American Express Company



Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva.

An American Express Company

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on March 8, excluding fees. Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 PM EST.

	U.S.	Sw.	Fr.	It.	Gr.	Sp.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Brussels	2.49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Milan	2.49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Paris	2.49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
New York	2.49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
London	2.49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Stockholm	2.49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Oslo	2.49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Copenhagen	2.49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Helsinki	2.49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Tokyo	2.49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Sydney	2.49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Auckland	2.49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Wellington	2.49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Christchurch	2.49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Dunedin	2.49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
1984	2.49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
1983	2.49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12

	U.S.	Sw.	Fr.	It.	Gr.	Sp.	Yen
1984	2.49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
1983	2.49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12

	U.S.	Sw.	Fr.	It.	Gr.	Sp.	Yen
1984	2.49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
1983	2.49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12

	U.S.	Sw.	Fr.	It.	Gr.	Sp.	Yen
1984	2.49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
1983	2.49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12

	U.S.	Sw.	Fr.	It.	Gr.	Sp.	Yen
1984	2.49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
1983	2.49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12

	U.S.	Sw.	Fr.	It.	Gr.	Sp.	Yen
1984	2.49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
1983	2.49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12

	U.S.	Sw.	Fr.	It.	Gr.	Sp.	Yen
1984	2.49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
1983	2.49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12

	U.S.	Sw.	Fr.	It.	Gr.	Sp.	Yen
1984	2.49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
1983	2.49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12

	U.S.	Sw.	Fr.	It.	Gr.	Sp.	Yen
1984	2.49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
1983	2.49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12

	U.S.	Sw.	Fr.	It.	Gr.	Sp.	Yen
1984	2.49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
1983	2.49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12

	U.S.	Sw.	Fr.	It.	Gr.	Sp.	Yen
1984	2.49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
1983	2.49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12

Interest Rate	5.50	5.50
Prime Rate	5.50	5.50
3 Month Interbank	5.75	5.75
6 Month Interbank	5.80	5.85
9 Month Interbank	6	6

GOLD PRICES			
	A.M.	P.M.	Coin
1000 Grams	398.05	398.25	- 7.10

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

L.M. Ericsson's Earnings And Sales Rose 30% in Year

By Juris Kaza
International Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — L.M. Ericsson, the Swedish electronics and telecommunications group, said in a preliminary report that its 1983 pretax earnings and sales both rose 30 percent.

Ericsson's pretax earnings for the year were 1.76 billion kronor (\$251 million) and group sales were 25.24 billion kronor, with sales up sharply in Europe and North America. However, acquisition of the Pacific office equipment group in January 1983 accounted for 10 percentage points of the rise in sales.

The company said it was raising the 1983 dividend to 9 kronor a share from 7.50 kronor in 1982. Profit improved in its two largest divisions, Public Telecommunications and Information Systems, Ericsson reported.

Losses of Ericsson Inc., the U.S. subsidiary, fell 40 percent in dollar terms, Ericsson said, but because of the strong U.S. currency, the reduction of the loss in kronor was less. The losses resulted mainly from Ericsson's cable operations, but the startup of U.S. marketing of other Ericsson products in telecommunications and information processing

was also associated with heavy costs. Ericsson did not give precise figures for its U.S. losses.

Analysts said Ericsson's results were generally in line with expectations, but at least one New York broker said the weakening dollar meant that very optimistic 1984 earnings growth forecasts would have to be trimmed back marginally.

Gerry Nordberg, a partner in Reinheimer Nordberg Inc., said he expected Ericsson's earnings to rise about 25 percent in 1984, a few percentage points lower than earlier estimates based on a dollar rate of 8.15 kronor.

Despite the lessening advantage of a strong dollar, Mr. Nordberg predicted that Ericsson would do well in the U.S. "In cellular radio, I expect a 30-percent-plus market share in the hardware," the specialist in Nordic Securities asserted.

In other figures, Ericsson reported sales in its Information Systems division rose to 7.17 billion kronor from 4.41 billion kronor in 1982. Sales of Public Telecommunications, the largest division, were 8.51 billion kronor, up from 6.88 billion kronor in 1982.

Research and development spending rose 23 percent to 1.97 billion kronor.

Honda Plans To Build Engine Plant in Ohio

The Associated Press

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Honda of America Manufacturing Inc. said Thursday it will build a \$30-million plant in western Ohio to make motorcycle engines. The company also said it may build car engines there in the future.

Honda, which already operates motorcycle and auto-assembly plants in Marysville, Ohio, said it had tentatively selected a 578-acre site in Shelby County, near the village of Anna, for the engine plant.

About 150 people would be employed at the new facility, which will be capable of producing 60,000 engines a year. Construction is to begin after environmental and related government agency approval is obtained. Initial production is expected late next year.

The plant would bring Honda's total investment in U.S. production facilities to \$380 million. Earlier this year, the company said it would invest \$240 million to expand its U.S. automobile plant.

OPEC Panel to Discuss Output Rise

By Antony Parry
Reuters

VIENNA — An OPEC committee meets here Friday to assess whether there is leeway in the international oil market for exporters to raise production or prices.

The answer from the Market Monitoring Committee of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is likely to be no, or at least not yet, despite increasing pressure from member states anxious to raise extra revenue.

A decision on changing OPEC's 17.5-million-barrel-a-day production ceiling and \$29-a-barrel reference price will probably be left to the next routine full OPEC conference, scheduled for July, industry analysts said.

At Friday's committee meeting, OPEC experts will tell the oil min-

isters of Algeria, Indonesia, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela that oil demand is not rising strongly despite signs of economic recovery in industrialized countries.

Recent strength in oil prices has been caused largely by harsh winter weather in North America and fears that the Iran-Iraq war may disrupt supplies from the Gulf.

Pressure for increased production quotas is coming from several OPEC members, especially Nigeria, where the new military government is strapped by heavy foreign debt.

Oil Minister Tan David-West of Nigeria is expected to attend the meeting both as an observer and to formally present his nation's case for a rise in its 1.3-million-barrel-a-day quota. The committee has no power to grant such an increase, but may overlook Nigeria's recent overproduction of up to 200,000 barrels a day in making its recommendations on future output and prices.

The committee's chief problem is forecasting oil demand in the second quarter. Current world demand for OPEC oil is at or just below the official production quota, but consumption could drop sharply with the arrival of warmer weather in the Northern Hemisphere.

Later-in-the-year prospects of growing economic recovery, particularly in the United States and Japan, may lead to increased consumption. Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani of Saudi Arabia forecast this week that demand for OPEC oil would rise by 1 million barrels a day, but gave no timetable for the revival in demand.

Imasco Going Ahead With Diversification

(Continued from Page 9)

Paul L. Part, chairman of Imasco, "We could not, in the long term, look to tobacco for very fast growth."

Over the past eight years, Imasco has completed well over 100 acquisitions in Canada. It was the first to push the popular light brands, increasing its market share to 52 percent from 37 percent. But further market penetration would be very hard to achieve.

"I think when you hit 50 percent you do hit a natural barrier," said Susan Keohane, a merchandising analyst with Wood Gundy, a Toronto brokerage.

During the past five years, Imasco's per-share earnings have grown at a compounded rate of 24 percent, but tobacco, which accounts for 60 percent of operating earnings, has taken up only 23 percent of capital spending. The tobacco division created the cash for diversification.

Imasco made its first important move outside tobacco in 1965, into an aluminum-packaging company that has long since been sold. It is only since the late 1970s that the group has sorted out exactly what it wants to do.

"They made mistakes, there is no doubt about it," said Angus Knox, an analyst with Merrill Lynch Canada, a Toronto brokerage. "But at least they cut and run."

For a while, Imasco expanded aggressively into food manufacturing and distribution in both Canada and the United States. "We felt it was a business that could finance significant growth in Canada and perhaps across the continent," said Mr. Part. But the group found itself unable to make acquisitions that would give it a significant size.

Last September, the division was sold for about \$5 million dollars.

Imasco believed that it was moving into businesses with potentially faster growth. One was drugstores, the other fast food.

In 1981, Imasco acquired Hardee's fast-food chain in the United States for \$78.8 million. It had made an initial \$15-million investment four years earlier. And in 1982, the Burger Chef chain was added to Hardee's at a cost of \$43.5 million.

The restaurants' operating profits grew 24 percent, to 78.6 million dollars, in the nine months to Dec. 31, and they accounted for 29 percent of operating profits. Imasco's earnings were up 22 percent, to 154.7 million dollars, before an extraordinary gain.

Before buying Hardee's, Imasco had been looking for an acquisition in Canada, but it found that it was hindered by the Foreign Investment Review Agency, which monitors all foreign investments.

The problem was that Imasco was founded in 1912 as an 83-percent subsidiary of what is now BAT Industries PLC, the British tobacco group. The BAT stake has fallen to 45 percent and the British group has not had a representative on the Imasco board for 38 years. Still, the investment review agency refused

Coleco Posts \$35-Million Loss for Quarter

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Coleco Industries Inc. has reported a loss of \$35 million for the fourth quarter, more than twice as much as most industry analysts had predicted.

A company spokesman said after Wednesday's announcement that the "enormity of the loss" on the company's Adam home computer surprised even Coleco officials.

Contrary to repeated predictions by company officials that Coleco would post a profit for the year, the company said that the fourth-quarter performance had caused it to incur a loss of \$7.4 million for all 1983.

Coleco officials also appeared to back away from predictions made two months ago that the toy, video-game and computer maker would make "a quick return to profitability" in the first quarter of 1984. "In a

statement Wednesday, the company said its operating plan for 1984 called "for a return to profitability during the first six months."

Coleco also said it has just concluded agreements with its lenders, led by the Chase Manhattan Bank, to assure it "adequate resources" for the year. But Morton Handel, the company's executive vice president, said that one part of the accord still required the company to make a profit in the first quarter.

"We don't see that as a major problem," he said, suggesting that the agreement could be amended. Analysts said that because of the unexpected losses, Coleco might discontinue the Adam, an inexpensive, home-computer system that last summer was hailed as one of the most promising entries in the crowded field.

"I suspect they have made certain judgments about the Adam," said Barbara D. Russell, who fol-

lows the company for Prudential-Bache Securities. "Coleco is in a position where it will either cut bait with the Adam, and become a profitable toy company, or hang in there and suffer the losses."

The loss was all the more remarkable because it came at a time when the company was having enormous success with its Cabbage Patch line of dolls, which became one of the most popular Christmas gifts for children. The company said Wednesday that sales of the Cabbage Patch dolls amounted to \$60 million for all 1983, and that it expected revenue "several times as great" in 1984 because of continued demand.

Coleco said total sales in the fourth quarter fell 14.7 percent to \$175.5 million, from \$203.3 million a year earlier. The 1982 period was the last quarter of great success for video games, of which the Colecovision machine was one of the most successful. The quarter's net loss of \$35 million compared with net income of \$15.4 million, or 97 cents a share, a year earlier.

For the year, sales rose 16.9 percent to \$596.5 million, from \$510.4 million in 1982. The loss for the year of \$7.4 million compared with a profit of \$44.9 million, or \$2.90 a share, a year before.

The company attributed what it called its "substantial" fourth-quarter loss to higher-than-expected overhead and manufacturing costs on the Adam, research and development costs, warranty costs and reserves and advertising expenses.

Wednesday's statement appeared to be another embarrassment for Coleco, whose predictions about Adam and the company's financial health have repeatedly been contradicted.

Britain Reports Decrease in Trade Surplus

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Britain's surplus in its current account, a measure of trade in manufactured goods and services, declined in the fourth quarter from the previous three-month period, the government said Thursday.

Britain had a surplus of £339 million (\$498 million) in the October-December period, down from surpluses of £603 million in the third quarter.

For all 1983, Britain's current account showed a surplus of £2.05 billion, down from a 1982 surplus of £3.53 billion.

The reduction in the surplus for the year was the result of a decline in the nonmerchandise trade account, which moved to a deficit of £500 million from a surplus of £2.4 billion in 1982. (AP, Reuters)

McDermott Buys Coutinho Interests

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — McDermott International Inc., a New Orleans-based energy-services company, said Thursday it had agreed to buy the trading, engineering and construction businesses of Coutinho, Caro & Co. of Hamburg.

Under the agreement, Andreas Coutinho, the principal shareholder in Coutinho Caro, is to retain the company's steel-welding operation.

The companies declined to disclose the price, but a source involved in the negotiations put it at around 200 million Deutsche marks (\$78 million). In 1983, the Coutinho operations involved in

the planned acquisition had sales equivalent to about \$700 million, the two companies said.

McDermott said the purchase would enhance its abilities to barter and do other types of trading.

Coutinho is an international construction company and a distributor of metals, chemicals, engineering products and machinery. McDermott, which had sales of \$2.37 billion in the nine months ended Dec. 31, provides engineering and construction services to the offshore oil and gas industry.

Coutinho said the local partners in its British and Swedish units are not planning to sell their shares.

COMPANY NOTES

Creditanstalt Bankverein of Austria is seeking a further increase in nominal share capital of 600 million schillings (\$33.3 million). Guido Schmidt-Chiari, the deputy managing board chairman, said. The increase would bring Creditanstalt's nominal capital to at least 3 billion schillings by 1986, he said.

Meiji Seika Kaisha Ltd. expects to report parent-company profit of about 10 billion yen (\$44.6 million) in the year ending March 31, 1984, 3 billion yen less than earlier forecast and 21 percent lower than the 12.6 billion yen earned last year, a company spokesman said. It will retain a 6-yen dividend for 1983-84 and will make a 1-for-20 bonus issue for shareholders of record March 31, the spokesman said.

Pioneer Electronic Corp. said its Japanese subsidiary, Pioneer Ansai Manufacturing Corp., has contracted to supply KLM Electronics Inc. of California with a total of 25,000 satellite television broadcast receivers. It declined to disclose the cost but said the receivers will be delivered by mid-1984 for sales in the United States.

Sony Corp. will spend 15 billion yen (\$67 million) on increasing semiconductor-related production in the year ending next Oct. 31, a company spokesman said. Sony said that by autumn the company will raise bipolar integrated circuit production by 50 percent to eight million units a month from the current seven million units.

Tandon Corp., which makes disk drives for microcomputers, is to lay off 1,000 workers and transfer most of the jobs overseas to cut manufacturing costs, the company said. "Because of increasing price competition from our competitors manufacturing offshore, we are being forced to rely on our production capabilities in Singapore and India more than we originally intended," the company said.

FIDELITY PACIFIC FUND S.A.

(Incorporated under the laws of the Republic of Panama)
The Directors have declared a dividend of 35 cents (U.S.) per share, the record date of which is February 22, 1984, payable March 7, 1984.

Holders of bearer shares should present coupon number 13 at the Head Office of the Bank of Bermuda, Hamilton, Bermuda, or Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg at 43 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

Registered shareholders of record February 22, 1984 will have their dividend cheque mailed to their address.

C.T. Collis
Secretary
Hamilton, Bermuda

Fidelity Pacific Fund was launched in December 1969. Its net value at \$173m and the share price has risen 142% from \$9.20 to \$140.19 at March 1, 1984.

Copies of the latest quarterly and annual reports can be obtained from Fidelity International at:
P.O. Box 670, Pembroke Hall, East Broadway, Pembroke, Hamilton, Bermuda.
Telephone: (809) 395 0665
Telex: 0280 3318

9, Bond Street, St. Helier, Jersey.
Telephone: (0534) 71696
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Fidelity International


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5 Midan Al Saray Al Koubra-Garden City Cairo Tel. 25094 Tlx. 93331 AAIB

Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account

For the year ended 31st December, 1983

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET			CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	
	U.S.\$000	U.S.\$000	1983	1982
ASSETS				
Cash and Banks	434,236	312,822	347,525	404,093
Time Deposits and Certificates of Deposit	1,370,187	1,027,019	278,323	241,554
Investments	1,804,423	1,339,941	71,202	62,538
Loans & Advances	152,440	147,894	28,403	23,212
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets	2,338,279	2,071,878	98,605	85,751
Fixed Assets	98,751	88,848	57,116	48,044
Total Assets before Contingent Accounts	43,208	38,702	42,889	37,707
Liabilities				
Customers' Current & Deposit Accounts	912,245	735,453	11,108	8,181
Time and Fixed Deposits	5,348,348	4,422,716	31,381	29,526
Bank Borrowings (Facilities)	1,017,486	778,837		
Certificates of Deposit	2,719,210	2,395,248		
Proposed Dividends	156,589	15,418		
Accrued Interest, Provisions & Other Liabilities	2,875,779	2,410,684		
Minority Interests	40,000	40,000		
Total Liabilities	14,575	15,625		
Shareholders' Equity				
Share Capital	140,000	125,000		
Reserves	98,954	82,718		
Undivided Profits	2,826	2,453		
Total Shareholders' Equity	241,580	210,171		
Total Liabilities & Shareholders' Equity before Contingent Accounts	4,436,101	3,687,263		
Group's Liabilities for Letters of Credit and Letters of Guarantee (as per Contra)	912,245	735,453		
	5,348,348	4,422,716		

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have examined the Consolidated Accounts of the Arab African International Bank and its subsidiaries (the Group). In our opinion, they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group at December 31, 1983 and of the Profit and Sources and Application of funds of the Group for the year to that date.

Z. Hassen, H. Hassan & Co.
Dr. Abdel Aziz Hegazy & Co.
Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
Public Accountants (Cairo)
Public Accountants (London)
Chartered Accountants (London)
February 1984

APPROPRIATIONS

Proposed Dividends (A.A.I.B.) 14,575 15,625
Employee Share of Profits 301 —
Boards of Directors Remuneration 389 317
Transfer to Statutory Reserve 4,014 3,578
Transfer to General Reserve 11,936 8,822
Undivided Profit for the Year 166 1,186

SPORTS

Holmes Bides His Time as WBC Seeks a Successor

By Michael Katz
New York Times Service

LAS VEGAS, Nevada — It was not his idea, Tim Witherspoon was quick to point out, but boxing's first chorus line will be cheering for him at ringside here Friday night when he meets Greg Page in the fight to produce the successor to Larry Holmes as the World Boxing Council's heavyweight champion.

Six young women, in more or less coordinated fashion, chant, "We are Terrible Tim's Girls and we love Terrible Tim!" at Witherspoon's training sessions. He said the idea came from a cable television announcer in his hometown of Philadelphia. The women, all from Youngstown, Ohio, showed up at Don King's camp in Orwell, Ohio, where Witherspoon was training. Their presence lifted the spirit of the camp, Witherspoon said, and also made his sparring sessions a lot tougher.

"Everybody wanted to box," he said. "Guys had hurt arms, they wanted to box. Suddenly, I had seven guys lining up to work with me."

"You know the reason most guys fight on the streets is because they want to impress the girls. Well, suddenly I'm in there and I've got a bloody mouth, a nose bleed and marks under my eyes. 'Wait a minute,' I said to myself, 'this is going to get me in shape.'"

There will be no marching bands and neither will Holmes be present at the Las Vegas Convention Center for the fight. The 34-year-old Holmes is upstate in Reno, where he defends the International Boxing Federation title on April 6 against John Tate before a scheduled meeting with the World Boxing Association titleholder, George Cosca of South Africa. Holmes relinquished the WBC title last December because of a dispute with King, a promoter.

"I really don't care who wins," said Holmes in a telephone interview. "I'm the only heavyweight champion."

Holmes, who won a split decision over Witherspoon last May and who, under WBC rules, was to have made a mandatory defense against Page, said both had "bad attitudes" and were "not worth the ground I walk on."

He first predicted that the bout would end in a draw, leaving the WBC title vacant. However, he said that Page should outbox Witherspoon.

"Witherspoon has to press him, and I don't think he can keep busy

for 12 rounds," said Holmes. "He just fights in flurries."

After he beats Tate and "that South African," Holmes said, he may be induced to meet the Page-Witherspoon winner.

"I'll fight 'em if I want to fight again," he said. "Remember what motivates Larry Holmes: my family and money."

Sitting on the sidelines is one of the few heavyweight contenders not under King's promotional aegis. Michael Spinks, the lightweight champion, has long planned to move up, but he is under no illusions that it will be easy becoming the first 175-pound champion to capture a heavyweight title.

He said he would like to fight for the heavyweight title "as long as he is not too death-defying." He does not want to have to meet other

heavyweight contenders before a title bout.

"I wouldn't want to be punched on by too many heavyweights to see if I can take the punches," he said.

New Warning to Boxers

The British Medical Association, campaigning for a ban on professional boxing, said Thursday that new medical evidence shows that the sport can cause permanent brain and eye damage and even death, news agencies reported from London.

In a two-year study, the BMA said most boxers were unaware of the risks and recommended that they be required to sign medical consent forms before stepping into the ring.

The British Boxing Board of Control, the sport's governing

body, dismissed the report, saying it that the BMA failed to produce statistics to back up its findings.

The board had refused to cooperate with the inquiry on grounds it was part of an attempt to ban the sport.

The BMA said modern brain-scanning techniques have shown that boxers can sustain severe injuries, especially to the brain, without showing any immediate symptoms.

"Even a single blow can generate enough force to produce permanent brain damage," its report said.

The report warned that even after a mild concussion, the brain can suffer permanent structural damage. Evidence of cerebral atrophy—hardening of the brain, has been found in comparatively young boxers, it added.

Head guards, which boxers are being allowed to wear in the Los Angeles Olympics, were of little use

in preventing damage, the report said.

"We believe that if you box, you run a substantial and serious risk of cumulative damage to your brain," Dr. John Dawson, BMA undersecretary, told reporters.

"You also run the risk of damage to your eyes," he said. "We think those are good reasons for banning the sport professionally."

Title Defense Set

Chang Jung-Koo of South Korea will defend his WBC light-flyweight title against Scot Chitalada of Thailand in Pusan, South Korea, on March 31, Reuters quoted the Korea Boxing Commission as announcing Thursday in Seoul.

For Chang, 21, it will be the third time he has defended the title he captured from Hilario Zapata of Panama a year ago.



United Press International

Barcelona's Diego Maradona found himself beamed in by Manchester United. Maradona, still recovering from a leg injury, was closely marked in Wednesday's game before being replaced in the 71st minute by Francisco Cos. Barcelona won the quarterfinal game, 2-0.

Soccer Cups Produce Few Sure Bets

Only Roma Has Comfortable Lead for Second-Leg Action

United Press International

LONDON — The battle for semifinal places in the European Champions Cup soccer competition remained wide open. Only one club appears assured of reaching the first four following Wednesday night's last-leg quarterfinal games.

Roma, bidding to become the first Italian club to win the trophy for 15 years, looked most certain to advance to the next round following its 3-0 victory over visiting Dynamo Berlin. The second-leg match in East Berlin is set for March 21.

Roma's Swedish coach Nils Liedholm said that the visitors took the wrong approach.

"We were greatly helped by the East Germans' attitude in thinking only of defense," said Liedholm, who has never coached a team into the semifinals of any European competition. "The Roma players showed great patience and slowly, slowly managed to force open the Dynamo defense."

Roma took 67 minutes to crack the East German defense. Francesco Graziani, Roberto Pruzzo and Brazilian Toninho Caeiro turned Roma's territorial superiority into goals in the last 23 minutes.

The match between Liverpool and Lisbon's Benfica, who have won the trophy five times between them, is finely balanced with Liverpool holding a slender 1-0 advantage after a 66th minute goal by Ian Rush.

But the return leg is scheduled for Luz Stadium in Lisbon. Benfica has not lost at home this season and will be out to avenge the defeat it suffered against Liverpool six years ago — the last time the two teams met.

Dundee United, which had not conceded a goal in the tournament until Wednesday, looked well placed with a 1-0 lead over Rapid Vienna with 13 minutes to go. But the Austrians came back on goals from Max Hagnmayr and Zlatko Kranjcar for the 2-1 home victory.

Dynamo Bucharest, which eliminated title-holder Hamburg in the previous round, had even more reason to be pleased with its away performance, holding Dynamo Munich to a 1-1 draw in Tbilisi. Gungorovich gave the Soviet team a seventh minute lead, but Rednik threw the competition wide open with a last-minute equalizer.

Transition

BASEBALL
MINNESOTA — Signed Mike Smith, pitcher, to a one-year contract.
MINNESOTA — Signed Steve Smith, pitcher, to a one-year contract.
DETROIT — Signed Kevin Austin, forward, to a three-year contract.

FOOTBALL
MINNESOTA — Signed Steve Smith, pitcher, to a one-year contract.
MINNESOTA — Signed Steve Smith, pitcher, to a one-year contract.

BASEBALL
MINNESOTA — Signed Steve Smith, pitcher, to a one-year contract.
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In the quarterfinals of the Cup Winners Cup, Ulfest Dozza of Hungary defeated cup-holder Aberdeen of Scotland, 2-0, in Budapest with two second-half goals.

Barcelona, who won the trophy in 1982, defeated Manchester United, 2-0, on the back of a 38th minute own goal by United defender Kevin Moran and a last-minute clincher from striker Juan Carlos Rojo.

The influx of some 500 Manchester fans compelled Barcelona police to organize special security measures, fearing a repeat of last year's violence by English fans in Paris when England lost to France. However, no serious incidents were reported.

Beniamino Vignola, virtually unknown amid his star teammates, scored a last-minute goal to give Juventus a 1-0 victory over Finnish part-timers Haka Valkeakosken.

The Finns were forced to play the match in Strasbourg, France, because their own ground is snow-bound and Juventus refused to play indoors.

Michael Platini, Paolo Rossi and other Juventus players all missed several easy goals.

Most of the four remarks by Juventus coach Giovanni Trapattoni were directed toward his Finnish opponents: "It is incredible that a team can reach the quarterfinals of a major European competition without being able to launch a single attack, entrusting itself solely to defense."

Haka was making its first quarterfinal appearance in European competition.

Porto of Portugal bounced back from a 2-0 deficit to edge Shakhtar Donetsk of the Soviet Union, 3-2, in the other Cup Winners Cup clash.

In UEFA Cup quarterfinal action, trophy-holder Anderlecht of Belgium defeated Spartak Moscow, 4-2. Anderlecht's Kenneth Brylle scored two penalty goals.

College Basketball Scores

Wednesday's Results
Michigan St. 80, Iowa 46

TELEVISIONS
First Round
Michigan St. 80, Iowa 46

First Round
Michigan St. 80, Iowa 46

First Round
Michigan St. 80, Iowa 46

First Round
Michigan St. 80, Iowa 46

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First Round
Michigan St. 80, Iowa 46

The two English challengers, Nottingham Forest and Tottenham, both scored home victories over Austrian opponents. But Forest could only manage a 1-0 victory over Sturm Graz with a Paul Hart goal, while Steve Archibald and Alan Brazil gave Tottenham a 2-0 cushion against Austria Vienna.

In the remaining game, a 49th minute goal by Ivan Hasek earned Spartak Prague a 1-0 edge over Yugoslav visitors Hajduk Split, who had four players booked.

Milan Acts Against Gerets
A.C. Milan, the Italian first division soccer club, announced Thursday it is seeking to annul Belgian international Eric Gerets' contract following his involvement in a betting scandal, United Press International reported.

"Whatever happens Gerets will never play for Milan again," said the club's president, Giuseppe Farina, said after a board meeting.

Gerets, a former Standard Liege player, has admitted his involvement in paying Waterschei players to lose a match at the end of the 1981-82 season to ensure Standard would win the league title.

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UN Says Sports Boycott Of S. Africa Is Growing

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The United Nations Center Against Apartheid says that a sports boycott of South Africa is gaining ground despite the use of "secret government funds" for "virtual bribery" to get athletes to perform in that country.

The committee was made Wednesday in an introduction to the center's latest listing of foreign athletes who have either competed in South Africa or countries that have welcomed South African teams.

The register is compiled largely from South African and British newspapers.

The register says the Southern Sun Hotel Group paid \$2 million in prize money to sponsor tennis and golf tournaments in the South African tribal homeland of Bophuthatswana. Jimmy Connors and Ivan Lendl earned \$700,000 between them in the tennis event, while Severiano Ballesteros of Spain won more than \$300,000 in the golf tournament.

The center said it had deleted the names of Lendl and David Williams, a British golfer, from the register.

It explained that Czechoslovakia's UN mission had notified the anti-apartheid committee that Lendl had promised not to play in South Africa again after being repudiated by the Czechoslovak Tennis Union, who fined him and suspended him from Davis Cup

competition. It said Williams had written to promise the committee he would no longer play in South Africa.

A spokesman for South Africa's UN mission, queried on the charge that the government bribed athletes, declared: "That is totally ridiculous." He said commercial concerns paid the players and denied that there were secret government funds to pay foreign athletes.

The UN list contained hundreds of names of teams and individuals involved in tennis, golf, polo, rugby, football, cricket, badminton, boxing, karate, swimming, water-skiing, canoeing, yachting, gymnastics, judo and parachuting.

An introduction to the latest list says pressure for the sports boycott of South Africa has grown, more governments have acted to support it and, despite South African lobbying, no international sports body that has excluded or suspended South Africa from membership has reversed its decision.

"In their desperation," the introduction continues, "the Pretoria regime and the racist sports bodies have come to rely mainly on the use of large amounts of money to secure some participation in international sports competition."

"With a handsome budget made up of contributions from business enterprises as well as public and secret government funds, they have persisted with the virtual bribery of individual sportsmen or threats to undermine amateur sports."

NBA Standings
EASTERN CONFERENCE
Atlantic Division
Boston 47, Philadelphia 42, New York 37, Washington 32, Detroit 27, Cleveland 22, Milwaukee 21, Chicago 16, Indiana 11

Central Division
Milwaukee 47, Philadelphia 42, New York 37, Washington 32, Detroit 27, Cleveland 22, Milwaukee 21, Chicago 16, Indiana 11

Western Division
Portland 47, Seattle 42, San Antonio 37, Houston 32, Dallas 27, Phoenix 22, Sacramento 21, Golden State 16, Los Angeles 11

Pacific Division
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NHL Standings

W L T Pts GF GA
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Whistler to Decide Men's Downhill Champion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WHISTLER, British Columbia — The world's top downhill racers, with nine World Cup races and the Winter Olympics behind them, compete this weekend in the last race of the season to decide the overall downhill champion.

The Whistler Mountain course cascades and hurdles the racer down a vertical drop of 989 meters (3,245 feet), only 11 meters below the maximum set by the International Ski Federation. Clear, sunny weather has allowed race officials to prepare a fast track for Sunday's race.

Urs Räber of Switzerland with 94 points, leads the downhill standings, followed by two Austrians, Erwin Resch with 91 points, and Franz Klammer with 79 points.

Among the other downhillers who could win at Whistler are Steve Podborski and Todd Brooker of Canada, Harti Weirather and Helmut Höflehner of Austria, and Bill Johnson of the United States, the Olympic champion.

"I would love it to be hard and quick," said Podborski, who has eight career downhill victories and won the 1982 downhill title.

Podborski will retire after the downhill at Whistler. "I thought a lot about it when I got back from Sarajevo," he said. "I talked to my friends back home and decided to retire. I like new challenges."

The men's tour then moves to Scandinavia for the final races of the season — two slaloms, two giant slaloms and one super-giant slalom.

The women's World Cup tour continues this weekend with competition at Waterville, New Hampshire, before winding up at several sites in Europe later this month.

On Wednesday, Christin Cooper of the United States won the women's giant slalom near Lake Placid, New York.

The U.S. women produced one of their best finishes with four skiers in the top ten. Defending world cup champion Tamara McKinney was fourth, Cindy Nelson finished seventh and Dianne Roffe of the development team came eighth.

Cooper led after the first run by .06 of a second over Marina Kiehl of West Germany. Skiing behind Kiehl for the final run, Cooper finished in the fastest time of the day, 1 minute, 16.46 seconds to win the event by .077 of a second over Kiehl. Maria Eppler of West Germany was third.

Cooper's victory gave her the lead for the giant slalom title as she moved five points ahead of Erika Hess of Switzerland. Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein is third.

Hess, who placed sixth Wednesday, still leads in the overall World Cup standings with 224 points, 15 ahead of Wenzel,

Muti Gets La Scala Post

demanding an investigation, it said Mohammed Nassim, chairman of the Tourism Activation Board, was happy with the tour. But it added that scenes photographed included one of "women washing their clothes in the River Nile, a scene which certainly did harm to Egypt's reputation and had no relation to Egyptian-American friendship.

□

Anatoly V. Efros, a director-producer who has had his ups and downs with official critics, will replace the dismissed Yuri Lyubimov as director of Moscow's Taganka Theater, an official Soviet source told The Associated Press. Lyubimov, who has been staying in Britain and Italy since last summer, was fired this week. During his 20-year tenure, Lyubimov clashed repeatedly with Soviet censors, whom he accused of lacking the artistic background needed to do their jobs. There was no public announcement in Moscow of Lyubimov's dismissal, nor that Efros had been named. Efros, a director at the Malaya Bronnaya Theater, lost a theater job in 1967 for staging too many avant-garde plays.

□

Cedric Edwards's bunions were as good as fingerprints at the scene of his crimes. Dr. Owen Facey of the Metropolitan Police forensic science laboratory in London said that wear marks on Edwards's shoes caused by bunions matched exactly with footprints found at two houses whose owners were trussed up and robbed at knifepoint. Edwards, 70, was sentenced

A British film director who was shot by police after being mistaken for a fugitive gunman accepted compensation of £120,000 (\$175,000) from the London Metropolitan Police, lawyers said, in an out-of-court settlement. Stephen Walford, 26, will also receive £72,000 to cover his legal costs. Walford, 27, was hit by five bullets fired by police who mistook him for Britain's then most wanted gunman, David Martin. 36

ANNOUNCEMENTS	MOVING	INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED	REAL ESTATE FOR SALE	REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
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U.S.
By A
New
PAINT
A hard bargain
is being struck
among the
major U.S.
oil companies.
The price of
oil has risen
to a level not
seen since the
oil embargo of
the 1970s.
While the
oil companies
are seeking
higher prices,
the government
is trying to
keep the price
down. The
oil companies
are saying that
the price of oil
is too low and
that they need
to be able to
sell it at a
higher price.
The government
is saying that
the price of oil
is too high and
that it needs to
be able to sell
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